

Rea and Pansy Gardner  
1957 Trip across the U.S.  
Photos and Postcards

ANNOATED PHOTO & POST CARD JOURNAL OF  
REA AND PANSY GARDNER

Scanning of the Journal was performed by Colin Gardner's friend, Coila Robinson

Note: Photos "stitched together" and final pdf file prepared by Bronson Gardner - December 2013

Original is in the possession of Colin Gardner



Dear Colin,

Here are the scans of your parnets' wonderful travel album. I have identified each scan in the following format:

Gardner Travel p (page) 1a      Gardner Travel p 1b      etc.

Most pages required 2 scans, hence the "a" and "b." Sometimes there were pamphlets on the page, so I also scanned those as possible – resulting in as many as 6 scans for a page. There were about 5 pamphlets that were bigger than I felt able to deal with, so chose not to scan those, other than the basic front of the pamphlet that shows on the page.

As I scanned, I deliberately overlapped the middle of the page, so that if someone now wants to "stitch" those pictures together to make one page, they have plenty of space to work with. Some pages will require overlapping of pictures and journaling, but most were easy to divide in half.

Other items in these files might be previous scans that didn't look good or turn out well. I specifically labeled only those pages that seemed to look good. So you might possibly want to ignore any other descriptions.

This book is a treasure and I hope that your family enjoys seeing this book – fun to read the comments on the sites your parents visited, and get a sense of the love of life and learning that they had.

Sorry to have taken so long with this, but am glad I was able to help you,  
Best wishes,  
Coila Robinson

Rea and Pansy Gardner





my first sight of the  
sculptor's masterpiece.

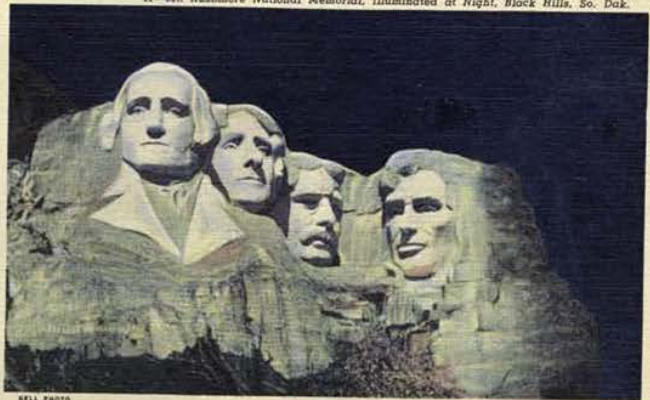


Taken as close as  
I could get from the restaurant and  
curio shop sight-seeing balcony.

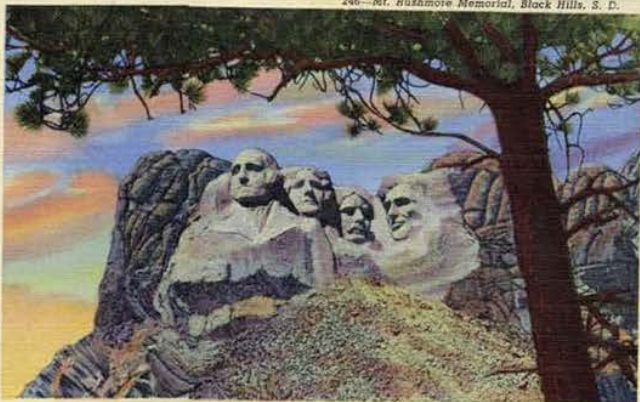


June 26

41—Mt. Rushmore National Memorial, Illuminated at Night, Black Hills, So. Dak.



246—Mt. Rushmore Memorial, Black Hills, S. D.



His son, Lincoln Borglum took over the task and completed it  
as his father had planned. Lincoln had worked on the project from the beginning  
and knew the ropes well.

Beautiful  
glass-like  
drippings of  
beautiful colors  
new ones being  
formed still, <sup>(now)</sup>  
to drop at a time



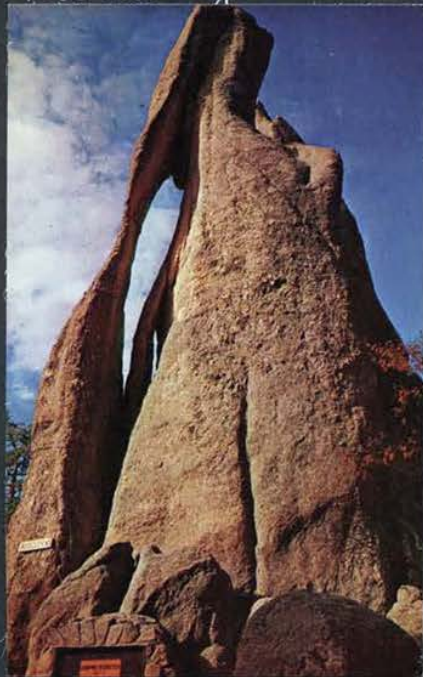
Our guide, Dixie,  
takes 9 tours through  
each day. Several  
tours are going at  
the same time

June 26

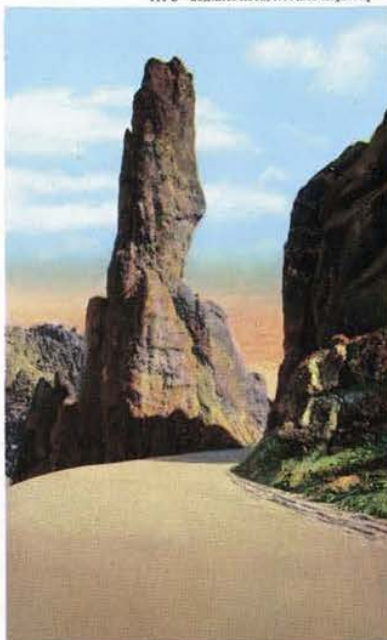




Needle's Eye



119-B—Sentinel Rock, Needles Highway



Custer State Park, So. Dak.

Cathedral Spires



94—Cathedral Spires, from Switchback on Needles Road, State Park, Black Hills, S. D.



91199-B



Sylvan Lake, Custer State Park, Black Hills, S. Dakota.

June  
26



Needles Tunnel,  
Gateway to the  
fabulous Needles  
Drive in the  
Black Hills of South  
Dakota. Here nature  
has carved haunting  
scenes to please and  
enchant tourist  
and photographer.

June 26



Needles. Within Custer State Park, located  
in Black Hills of South Dakota are many  
such scenes, known as Cathedral Spires and Pinnacles area.

Mt. Rushmore  
↓



Pigtail Bridge, South Dakota  
on Iron Mountain Road.  
Mt. Rushmore is approximately  
five miles from this point can  
be seen from here.

232- Brontosaurus, Dinosaur Park, Rapid City, So. Dak.



TA-25376



Dear

Here we are in the Black Hills of South Dakota. We have seen the National Memorial - Mt. Rushmore, The Shrine of Democracy. It is really big and impressive - the faces are right from chin to forehead.

"Paha Sapa" (Black Hills) is what the Indians named this mountainous region. There are plenty of Indians around in their native dress which gives color and western life to the area.

We looked for gold - they're digging it out every day, but you've got to have "know how" to get it! But, we did find a picture around every corner with a deep blue sky for a perfect "shot".

There are a number of picturesque lakes nestled among the deep green pines where we found boating, fishing, swimming and picnicking to be excellent. The highways out

here are built to show off the Hills, not just



MT. RUSHMORE  
THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY

The Needles Drive is outstanding, we marveled at the many unusual and beautiful formations. In fact there are so many romantic and historic spots in this vacation land that we enjoyed every minute of our visit. It is so completely satisfying that there is no time to think of ulcers, evil and taxes.

Now, the Bad Lands of South Dakota (about 50 miles east of the Black Hills) are entirely different. So spectacular, with

both beautiful and grotesque formations.

All a display of Nature's handiwork, geological formations revealing layers of sandstone and shale that blend into an array

of delicate shades. We saw many of the outstanding formations right from the highway -- the area covers



NEEDLES DRIVE  
QUINT STATE PARK  
BLACK HILLS



SOUTH DAKOTA BAD LANDS

The Shrine of Democracy is really big and impressive - the faces are right from chin to forehead.

"Paha Sapa" (Black Hills) is what the Indians named this mountainous region. There are plenty of Indians around in their native dress which gives color and western life to the area.

We looked for gold - they're digging it out every day, but you've got to have "know how" to get it! But, we did find a picture around every corner with a deep blue sky for a perfect "shot".

There are a number of picturesque lakes nestled among the deep green pines where we found boating, fishing, swimming and picnicking to be excellent. The highways out

here are built to show off the Hills, not just to get thru them.

We gasped with wonder at the "pig-tail" and pretzel-like bridges ---

particularly on Iron Mountain, on our way to Custer State Park.

In the park we found the opportunity to "shoot" wild game (with our trusty camera): buffalo, elk, mountain sheep, deer, etc.



SHOONER LAKE  
BLACK HILLS

that there is no time to think of ulcers, evil and taxes.

Now, the Bad Lands of South Dakota (about 50 miles east of the Black Hills) are entirely different. So spectacular, with

both beautiful and grotesque formations.

All a display of Nature's handiwork, geological formations revealing layers of sandstone and shale that blend into an array

of delicate shades. We saw many of the outstanding formations right from the highway -- the area covers many thousands of acres.

Hospitality? We never found it better!

So long for now -



SOUTH DAKOTA BAD LANDS



We  
crossed  
Missouri  
River  
going  
into  
Chamberlain  
South  
Dakota



South Dakota's Largest Bridge  
Chamberlain So. Dakota.  
Actually, this is 2 bridges side  
by side, the width of a four lane  
highway 2004 feet long. Built because  
of the new pool level of Fort Randall  
Dam at a cost of 2 1/2 million dollars.

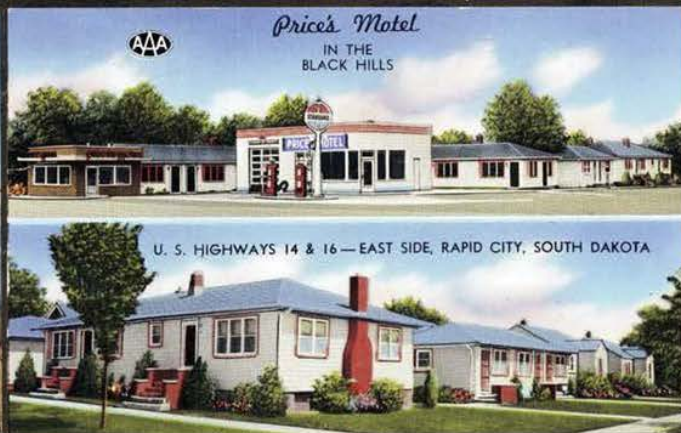
June  
27



The Worlds Only Corn Palace  
Mitchell, South Dakota

The title of this structure is merited by  
its unique decoration and design.  
It is entirely covered with red, white,  
yellow, blue and other shades of corn,  
all in its natural color. The Corn Palace  
is entirely redecorated every year during  
Indian Summer, requiring between  
2 and 3 thousand bushels of corn. The  
Annual Corn Palace Festival is held the  
last week in September but the  
building remains open free to visitors  
the year around.

Richard R. Price, Rapid City, So. Dakota





## History of the Badlands

The White River Badlands is the most important Badland area in the world. Nowhere in the world can the influence of erosion be better studied or more easily understood. Nowhere do days of long ago connect themselves more intimately with those of the present. This area lies chiefly in southwestern South Dakota. No place shows better how the Lord built up the rocks and soils of the land. Layers of muds, sands and gravels were laid down through un-numbered years and were accompanied by animals that were suited to the weather and geography of the time. This is the reason that fossils of different animals are found at different layers of depth in the Badlands.

### WHAT ARE THE BADLANDS GOOD FOR

Much of the area within the Badlands region is level and fertile and is covered with good grass. Most of the land was homesteaded years ago. Some of these homesteaders still live on their ranches and run good sized herds of cattle and large bands of sheep. The stock does very well on native grass and seldom do these ranchers need to buy any other feed. With enough rain wheat makes a good crop and the quality is good. In the past few years quite a number of these farmers and ranchers have sold their land to the government. Some of the land was included in the Badland Monument, and other land was turned back to grazing. Most of the new fence which you see between Kadoka and Wall has been built by the government to fence in grazing land.

The sandstone and limestone in the Badlands do not make good building stone as they are too soft. There is much clay there and some of it could be used in the manufacture of brick and cement. Some of the clay known as fullers earth could be used to clarify and deodorize oil. Quite a number of people living in and near the Badlands grind up the white clay and bright colored clays, mix them with water and use it to paint the walls of their homes.

### HOW THE BADLANDS GOT THEIR NAME

The name is a literal translation of the "Mauvaises Terres" of the early French Canadian trapper who had copied the Dakota Indians name for it which was "Mako Sica" (Mako, land; Sica, bad). The Indians called the country the Badlands because they were difficult to travel.

### WILD LIFE IN THE BADLANDS

Until recently mountain sheep were to be seen in the Badlands. Eagles, coyotes and prairie dogs are still not uncommon. Antelope and deer often stray down from the Hills.

### WHAT HAPPENED TO MAKE THE BADLANDS

Millions of years ago before the Badlands were deposited a great salt sea covered this area, it extended north to the Arctic and south as far as the Gulf of Mexico. This sea floor forms much of the western plains. Countless years went by and the sea became less salty and more shallow. There was an upheaval in the region of the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains. The sea slipped away entirely. Badland formations were deposited by streams originating in the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains. These streams brought in sand, clay and limestone. The streams sometimes spread into shallow lakes. The wind carried in great clouds of volcanic dust and left it in varying depth to make a part of the Badlands.

At first the Badlands deposits covered a large area reaching for hundreds of miles north and south and entirely surrounding the Black Hills. The country sloped from the Hills eastward and this gave strength to the rivers originating in the Hills and Rockies. The Badlands rivers dried up, the country became arid and the deposits were carried away. Later on the wind also carried away thousands of acres of the Badlands.

### WHAT MADE THE PEAKS, SPIRES, CANYONS & RIDGES IN BADLANDS

As you drive through the Badlands you see high peaks, sharp ridges and buttes, and

it doesn't take much imagination to see great castles, the great wall, even statues of famous people. This sculptured appearance of the Badlands is a result of erosion controlled in part by climatic conditions and by the nature of the soil.

There were no deep rooted plants, shrubs or trees to hold the soil. The rains and the winds had no difficulty in carrying away a great deal of the Badlands, but here and there were hard layers of sandstone in horizontal position which could not be worn away. The peaks and ridges are being continually worn off but the general appearance of the Badlands are not changed as the canyons are at the same time ditched deeper by the streams which are formed by each rain.

### WHAT CAUSED BADLANDS COLORING

There are many colors in the Badlands. The iron oxide gives many of the clays a reddish cast. The chalky white is due to the grey limestone present.

### FOSSILS IN THE BADLANDS

The Badlands with their great fossil deposits tell a story of strange climates, strange animals of the jungles, marshes and rivers. It is a burial ground of strange prehistoric vertebrate animals that lived and thrived in great numbers. At the start of the depositing of the Badlands formations great numbers of higher type animals appeared. Streams that were bringing in the Badland formations were furnishing playground for turtles and crocodiles. You can see the fossil remains of some of these turtles by taking a short hike in the Badlands. Groups of rhinoceroses moved here and there for best feeding, herds of ancestral horses with long manes grazed on unfenced pastures—the nearest cowboy being a million years away. Great packs of predacious dogs played among forests and marsh land probably chasing tiger like cats or this might have been vice versa. One of the most important animals of its time was the Titanotherium. It is now extinct, as also is the Oredon. Fossils of these Oredons may be seen in the School of Mines Museum at Rapid City. Small humpless camels and deer thrived in the Badlands

*Bad lands of South Dakota*



*June 27*



Picture on Lake where we ate  
Texas Watermelon



Changed our watches  
as Minnesota has  
Daylight Saving.  
Much young Corn and  
soy beans, many Lakes -  
Crossed Mississippi River  
3 miles from Ladross  
Wisconsin, River is  
boundary between Minn  
and Wisconsin



#### THE STAND ROCK INDIAN CEREMONIAL

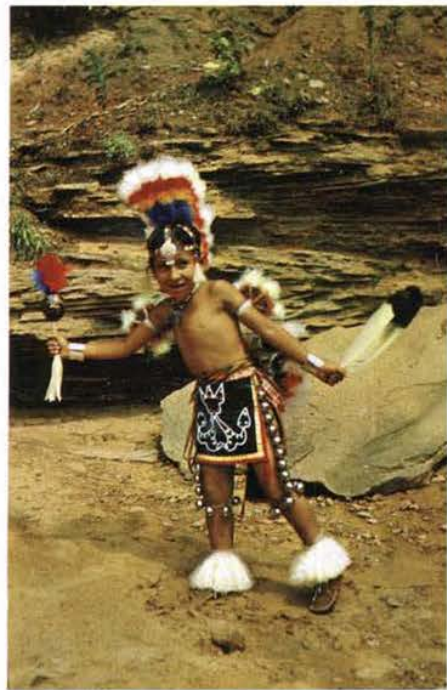
When the white man first came to Wisconsin, he found Winnebago Indians living in its forests and paddling their canoes along its streams. Their descendants still live in Wisconsin. Each summer during July and August the Indians gather at Wisconsin Dells for their Ceremonial Dances, held nightly in a rock-bound glen near Stand Rock. The acoustics of this natural amphitheater made it a tribal gathering place long ago.

In this same spot today, white men have the privilege of watching the past come to life in the traditional dances of the tribe. Seated under the stars, they see the War Dance, Green Corn Dance, and many others. Interspersed with living pictures, bird and animal imitations, and solo and group singing, they compose a unique all-Indian ceremonial that transports the visitor back to the early life of these first Americans.

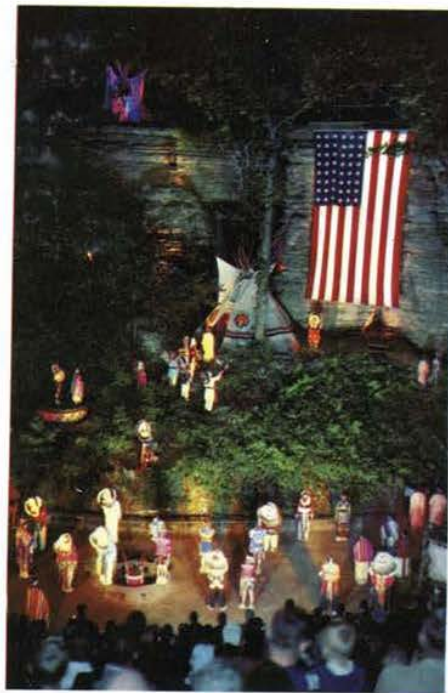
The Stand Rock Indian Ceremonial is sponsored by the Harold B. Larkin Post No. 187 of the American Legion, Wisconsin Dells.

June 2





Young Contest Dancer  
The Stand Rock Indian  
Ceremonial dances provide  
a golden opportunity for  
the children to learn the  
traditional dances of their  
forefathers. They perform  
with a freshness and  
enthusiasm which captivates  
their audiences.



The Salute to the Flag.  
The Stand Rock Indian  
Ceremonial Dances at  
Wisconsin Dells close as  
these first Americans join  
in saluting the flag of  
all Americans.

June 28

THE CLIPPER  
"WINNEBAGO"

LEAVES  
THE DELLS LANDING

(At The R. R. Bridge)

At 7:45 P. M.

For Stand Rock Amphitheatre

*The Only Indian Ceremonial  
in the Middle West*

The Dells Boat Company, Transportation Agents - Telephone 4441  
Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin



EVERGREEN TREE  
*Pueblo Indian*

*The  
Stand Rock  
Indian Ceremonial*

WISCONSIN DELLS, WISCONSIN

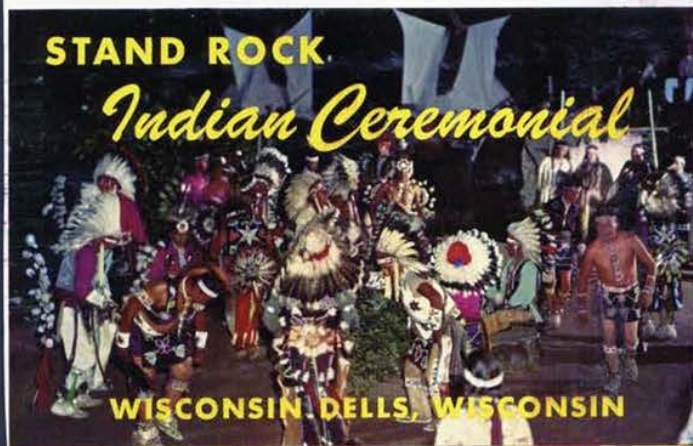
*June, July and August*

1957



CHIEF DAYBREAK  
*Winnebago*





The War Dance is one of the authentic Indian dances performed nightly during July & August in Wisconsin Dells at the Stand Rock Indian Ceremonial.



A Dancer on a Drum  
The dance on the drum symbolizes the life-story of the Indian.



The Dog Feast Dance of the Sioux at the Stand Rock Indian Ceremonial. This dance honours the hunting dogs who once helped save the tribe from famine during a long, cold winter.



Winnebago Indian Drummers provide music both of drum and voice for the traditional dances at the Stand Rock Indian Ceremonial at Wisconsin Dells - Wisconsin





Chief Yellow Thunder  
is a descendant of the  
last war chief of the  
Winnebago tribe. He  
is pictured presiding  
at the Stand Rock  
Indian Ceremonial,  
Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin



Chief Blow Snake  
one of the oldest members of  
the Winnebago tribe, is an  
authority on the music  
and the history of his tribe.

The Green Corn Dance.  
at the Stand Rock Indian  
Ceremonial, Wisconsin Dells,  
Wis. is one of Thanksgiving  
for a beautiful harvest



June 28

# Stand Rock Indian Ceremonial

Presented by the American Indian

Sponsored by the  
Wisconsin Dells American Legion Post 187

C. C. Lee, Chairman

Under the direction of  
Lawrence A. Welbaum

From 1929 to 1954 under the Direction of  
Phyllis Crandall Connor

Each year the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin gather during the summer months to hold their ceremonial dances in the ancient amphitheatre at Stand Rock. This rocky glen, extending back from the water's edge and forming the natural amphitheatre, is located in what is known as the Upper Dells of the Wisconsin River, about five miles above the city of Wisconsin Dells. It is said to have been the gathering place for the Winnebago in the early days and was well chosen for that purpose as it seats over a thousand persons and has perfect acoustic properties. It was there that they held their councils, long before the white man came among them, told and retold historical events pertaining to their people and passed on to their children, their music, their dances, and their belief in the Great Spirit. Since they had no written language they relied solely upon the memory of their chiefs for the perpetuation of their solemn rites and rituals.

When the French first explored this region they found the Winnebago living along the Wisconsin River valley and there is evidence that they once had a large village near the site of the Stand Rock Amphitheatre. They now return each summer to hold their ceremonials, all of which except those of secret significance may be witnessed by the white man. Members of other tribes are always present and offer striking contrast with their dances and singing.

In recent years there has developed a great and wide-spread interest in the traditions of the American Indian with the desire to see and learn more of these people. Stand Rock Amphitheatre, with its age-old associations, makes a perfect setting for a never to be forgotten Indian Picture. The Indian Dances and Ceremonials are authentic. Where "poetic license" is taken in one or two instances, in regard to costuming and so forth, it is done solely to enhance the artistry of the production. "These are a part of America, genuinely our own."

During the summer Indians from the Stand Rock Indian Ceremonial live at their village, in the Dells Park across the bridge from the City of Wisconsin Dells.

The Ceremonial varies from time to time in accordance with the customs of the Indians.

Harp accompaniment by Vivian Peterson Steiner.  
Lighting effects by Marcel Nabert.

## OUTLINE for the CEREMONIAL

Lighting of the Council Fires

Opening of the Ceremonial - Chief Hamb-Ho-Na-Zhii-Ka  
Greeting by Chief Daybreak - Announcer

### PART I OLD INDIAN DANCES, LORE AND SONGS

The Green Grass Dance (Winnebago)  
The Eagle Dance (Southwest Pueblos)  
The Green Corn Dance (Winnebago)  
Use of Indian Blanket by Green Deer (Winnebago)  
The Wild Goose Dance (Winnebago)  
The Contest Dance (Sioux and Winnebago)  
Buffalo or Rainbow Dance (Zuni)  
Songs by Trio (Winnebago, Oneida, and Alaskan)  
The Feast Dance (Sioux)  
Hoop Dance (Winnebago)  
Song by Laughing Eyes (Zuni)  
The Snake Dance (Winnebago)

Note: If part I is not completed (due to weather) Rain Checks will be Validated by Agent at Stand Rock Ticket Gate, or at the Dells Boat Company Office at Wisconsin Dells, for the next performance - no refund of Transportation charges in any case.

### PART II CEREMONIES, SONGS AND LIVING PICTURES

The Flute Ceremony (Southwest Pueblos)  
Violin Solo by Bright Skies (Winnebago)  
Dance on the Tom Tom by Eagle Plume (Zuni)

Living Pictures:

The Travois  
Olla Carriers  
The Basket-Makers  
Love Call of the Flute  
Bringing Home a Bride  
The Sunrise Call of the Zuni by Big Eagle

Special Number

Bird Calls by Evergreen Tree (Cochiti, New Mexico)  
Songs by White Eagle (Winnebago)

### PART III CLOSING TABLEAU

Song by Silver Tongue (Hoopa-Northern California)

"In Beauty It Is Finished"  
(From Navajo Night Chant)



Stop in at the  
TRADING POST  
of "Pipe" Dyer

Indian Trader at the Dells Park for  
twenty-three years, and inspect his  
complete stock of

INDIAN HAND MADE JEWELRY

NAVAJO RUGS

CHIMAYO WEAVING

BASKETS

BEAD WORK

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

and many other items

---

ADMISSION FREE

WINNEBAGO  
INDIAN VILLAGE

ADMISSION FREE



and

"Pipe" Dyer's Trading Post

---

$\frac{3}{4}$  Mile North of Wisconsin Dells  
On the Stand Rock Road

Slept at "The Dells" motel 28 June

June 29 we recrossed  
the Wisconsin River to  
visit the Indian Trading  
post & Village. Then we  
went back thru Wisconsin  
Dells and ate Texas melon  
roadside.

Arrived Chicago. Ill  
evening of 29 June.  
Stayed at Monterey Hotel  
4300 North Clarendon Ave.  
for 3 nights.



Aboard Canadian  
cruiser, Navy Pier  
Chicago Ill June 30



# TO CANADIANS, THE FAIR LOOKS LIKE A MILLION

BY NANCY MCGILL

The Canadian navy came, saw, and was conquered yesterday by the Chicago Land Fair, its colorful exhibits, its free entertainment, and its thousands of amiable visitors.

Canada's seamen, who arrived on Sunday aboard three coastal escort vessels, were guests of honor yesterday at the Navy pier fair grounds, where the 90th anniversary of the founding of their government was being celebrated.



June 30

The Chicago Land Fair was compared with the annual Canadian National exhibition in Toronto by Seaman Gordon Cornford.

"This one is larger than ours, but we have many of the same things on exhibit," he explained. "I miss the cattle and livestock display of our exposition."

"The United States must have a market on good water shows," said Seaman Arnold Ballum of Prince Edward island after viewing the free water ski thrill show. "We even import American water skiers for our shows at home," he added.

Friends of Seaman Leo Ellefsen, 24, of Bagotville, Que., couldn't drag him away from the First National Bank of Chicago's exhibit. "A million dollars, just think of it," the seaman kept repeating. "Why, I've never seen so much money. It sure looks good."

Ice skating - Navy Pier, Chicago Ill.  
We took bus 153 - Wilson - Michigan. Around the Loop. transferred to go to Pier.  
Same Bus took me next day to the Institute of American Genealogy. I only had to walk 1 block <sup>on Dearborn street</sup> after I got off Bus as it turned back on the Loop. Ra took a Bus to see sights.

Left Chicago 2 July - 7 a.m. Everyone was on their way to work, most cars only had 1 passenger. Roads were wide, Lake Shore Drive has 4 to 6 lanes. Every one knew where he was going and how to get there, so we had no traffic problems. Kellogg Corn Flakes factory, out on strike.

We stayed at Schumms Motel near Detroit 2 July. Next morning we went through the main Dodge Plant in Detroit.



Home of the John Yerington's  
Benton Harbor, Mich.



Rea + Mrs John Yerington  
We visited with them for 3 hours. Checking over records Yerington Yarrington's. She and I had been corresponding for some time.



We stopped and picked  
Black raspberries



Left Detroit, Michigan.  
at Port Huron we had  
oil change before we  
crossed St. Clair River  
into Sarnia, Ontario,  
Canada. We only had  
to show our Car Registration  
Slip to Enter.  
We finally located  
the Gardner Monument on  
Mo. 108 Road (now Highway  
79) in little town of  
Albion, 14 miles  
off Road 7, from Sarnia  
to London.

## Welcome to Sarnia

A policeman is everybody's friend. That is why you, a visitor to Canada's Most Amazing City, are being welcomed through the medium of this booklet prepared by the **SARNIA POLICE ASSOCIATION** and endorsed and supported by the enterprising merchants and industries of Sarnia.

Our hope is that your visit may be safely happy, that your holiday will bring you enjoyment and a refreshing change. This annual Welcome, we hope, will serve you well as a guide to the many features all of Sarnia has to cordially offer.



This year close to one and one-half million vehicles will use the Blue Water International Bridge, a bond between Michigan and Ontario that reflects all the virtues of good neighborliness. After you have passed through the Canadian Customs and Immigration processes you will be officially greeted by trim, red-jacketed ladies at the Ontario Tourist and Reception Centre near the Bridge Plaza.

For much of the first 18 miles of your eastward travel you may encounter road construction, but this work is being done to provide a wide, three-lane route which will, in future years, better serve our guests. As you travel throughout the Sarnia area or throughout all parts of Ontario you will find the scenery magnificent, the accommodations excellent, the fishing remarkably good, and the people cordial.

Greater Sarnia with a population of more than 50,000 is primarily an oil refining and petrochemical centre although it also manufactures automotive components, plumbing supplies and construction materials. It has extensive park and recreational facilities, three enterprising shopping districts, a healthy cultural development and 75 percent of its adult population are homeowners.

We invite you to visit our city. We are confident you will treasure the experience.



Memorial Fountain, Marshall, Mich.



Archibald Gardner Monument



Left Lobo, West London, Ontario 8:30 AM  
July 4 - Went to Brantford, where  
we went through the turbine factory.

I visited the Historical Society  
and enquired about Capt. Joseph  
Brant, for whom the Town & City  
of Brantford was named. I  
was advised to cross the street  
to the Board of Trade and ask for  
Mr. Rutherford. He told his secretaries  
he was busy for the remainder  
of the day. Took us in his car  
and showed us (next page)

Erected 16 Aug 1946.

In 1846, a group of converts  
to the Latter Day Saints Church  
enroute from Gardner's Mills  
to Nauvoo, Ill. Chopped a road  
thru the forest to reach the  
London road. Among them  
was Archibald Gardner, the first  
settler of Alvinston, who built  
the first grist mill in Brooke  
township. The Nauvoo Road  
sanctioned as a Brooke Town-  
ship Highway 22 Nov. 1851.  
Comprises that portion of highway  
79 from road allowance between  
Northern T skyline.

This stone from Gardner's mill  
was contributed by the Brooke  
& Alvinston Agriculture Society  
to whom it was presented by  
Duncan J. McEgghern  
who provided for its removal  
from the original mill site  
on the East bank of the  
Sydenham River.

Ontario members of  
the Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter Day Saints, descendants  
and relatives of Archibald  
Gardner and the Utah  
Pioneer Trails and  
Landmarks association.





THAYENDANEAGEA  
(CAPT. JOSEPH BRANT)  
from the painting by Romney

A Guide to  
**HISTORICAL BRANTFORD AND BRANT COUNTY**  
SEVENTY FIVE CENTS

July 4 -



Brant's monument, erected August 1886 to Captain Joseph Brant, Leader of the Six Nations in their aid to the Crown during the war of 1812, Brantford Ontario, Canada.

Pauline Johnson was present at the unveiling (her memorial ode was read) also present were the chiefs of the Six Nations Council.

Thayendanegea  
(Capt. Joseph Brant)

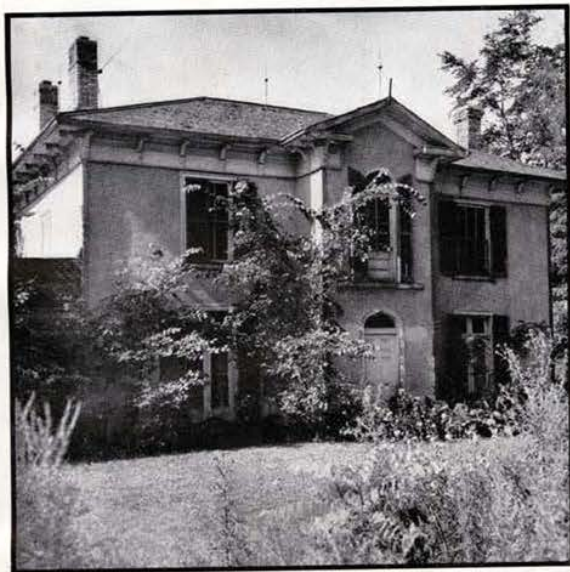
Loyal soldier of the British Crown;  
flower of the Six Nations Indians;  
a Mohawk; War Chief of the Confederacy,  
who forded the Grand River in 1784  
to establish Mohawk, and in so  
doing, gave Brantford her name.

"So, Canada, thy plumes were hardly won  
without allegiance from thy Indian son;  
Thy glories, like the cloud, enhance thy charm,  
With red reflections from the Mohawk's arm."

By TE-KA-HICH-WA-KE

(Pauline Johnson) in the year 1886





### *Chiefswood -- Home of Pauline Johnson*

(Indian Poetess — TE-KA-HION-WA-KE)

Daughter of Chief G. H. M. Johnson (Onwayonsyshon), who was the grandson of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant, Emily Pauline Johnson was born in this house built by her father on the banks of the Grand River in Onondaga Township, some 100 feet from the Indian Ferry landing.

Much of her beautiful poetry was written in her room which faced the Grand River, and on a cupboard door in her room is carved the date of her birth.

Alexander Graham Bell was once a guest in this house, and on one occasion recited the Lord's Prayer in deaf mute language.

Te-ka-hion-wa-ke died far away from the Grand River valley, and her ashes are interred in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.

A commemorative tablet can be seen in the rotunda of the Brantford Public Library, and many photographs, and other mementos can be seen at the Brant Historical Society Museum.

*Page Eleven*



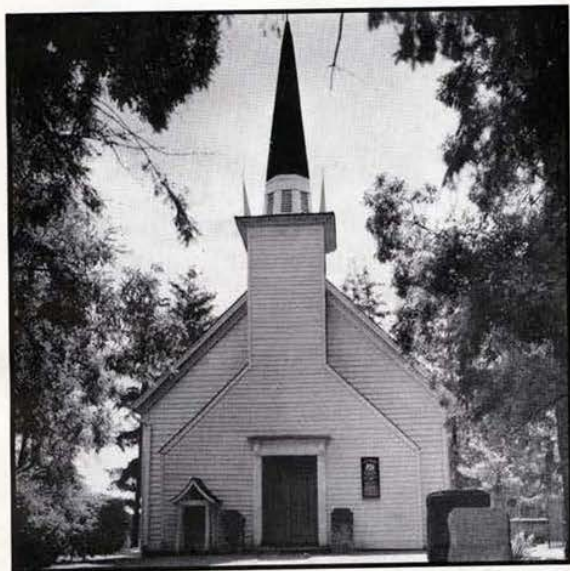
### *Brant's Ford*

The name Brantford was bestowed officially by a group of settlers gathered at the present site of the Lorne Bridge in 1827, and records the fact that Capt. Joseph Brant forded the Grand River near this point to establish Mohawk Village in 1784.

The Sun Dial was erected in 1932 by the Brant Chapter of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, and moved to its present location in recent years; on it, reference is made to "The Great Tree People", the "Stone and Mountain People", and the "Sun and Seed People".

The boulder at the end of the path leading to the Sun Dial was placed by the Brant Historical Society, and marked the westerly approach to Brant's Ford; the present site of these memorials in beautiful Lorne Park, is somewhat North of the actual Ford.

*Page Five*



### *Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks*

Named St. Paul's, this Chapel of the Mohawks was the first Protestant place of worship built in Upper Canada, and was erected after the settling in Mohawk Village by Capt. Joseph Brant, whose religious fervour had much to do with its building, in 1785.

The Chapel had no regular chaplain during the first 40 years; in 1829, under the direction of Rev. Robert Lugg, the building, which had fallen into some disrepair, was renovated and modified; after Mr. Lugg, Archdeacon Nelles was associated with the work for some 50 years.

Part of the Chapel's property is the Queen Anne Communion Service and Bible, which are now kept in the Mohawk Institute except when actually required in the Chapel. Service is conducted each Sunday at 2:30.

The graveyard contains the tomb of Capt. Joseph Brant, and many famous historic names, both Indian and white, can be seen on the ancient head-stones on the graves.

*Page Seven*

*We went inside Chapel of Anglican Church*



### *Queen Anne Communion Service and Bible*

When the Six Nations settled at Brant's Ford in 1784, and founded Mohawk Village, they had with them these gifts of Queen Anne. Originally there were 16 pieces of silver, 8 of which were given to Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks; however, Capt. John Deserontyou, who did not follow Brant to Mohawk Village, was given 3 pieces; one piece had been lost; there are now three pieces at Deseronto, and it is believed that one of these pieces is a substitute to replace a second piece that went astray.

The Queen Anne Royal Chapel of the Mohawks was built in the Mohawk Valley, and Fort Hunter was built around it, in 1710; the gifts of silver and Bible were made in 1710.

In 1820 this Chapel was still standing, but was destroyed to make way for a canal. The present Mohawk Chapel was built in 1784 and dedicated in 1788; close by it is the tomb of Capt. Joseph Brant, and many pioneer names are to be seen on the headstones in the graveyard encircling the Chapel. The silver and the Bible are to be seen at the Mohawk Institute nearby.

*Page Twenty-two*

*The Communion Service was taken from locked Case for us to hold & see.*

*Presented by Queen Anne to her Mohawks in 1712*





### *The Mohawk Institute*

In 1823 the New England Company built two schools at Mohawk Village; one of these was close to the present site of the Mohawk Institute; destroyed by fire the school was rebuilt and its operations enlarged.

In 1844 when the Indians spread through the Reserve, boarding was established for some 40 to 60 children. Today some 200 children from all parts of this Reserve, and others in Canada and the U.S.A. are boarded and educated to grade 8 Public School and in domestic science, manual, and farm work.

The Queen Anne Communion Service and Bible are kept at the Institute, and used for special services in Mohawk Chapel.

Page Twenty-three

*The Brant Historical Society  
Museum  
57 Charlotte St, Brantford.*

*We were shown the Queen Anne  
Silver Communion Service and Bible  
at the Mohawk Institute. But the day  
we were there all the children had  
gone on a picnic.*

*Mr. Rutherford, member of the  
Board of Trade, drove us in his  
car to see all the interesting sights.*

*The church was locked up but he  
went to the caretaker for the key.  
We viewed the tomb of Captain  
Joseph Brant (to the right of the  
church) and the graveyard (rear  
of the church.)*

*Joseph Brant early in life became  
a member of the church <sup>of England</sup> and as he  
was highly educated at Rev. Mr. Eleazar  
Wheelock's Indian School that later  
became Dartmouth College. Joseph  
Brant translated parts of the New  
Testament of the Bible, an English  
prayer book and an Anglican hymnal  
into the Seneca tongue for his people.*

*The Anglican church established by  
Capt. Joseph Brant on the Grand River  
Indian Reservation in Canada after  
the close of the Revolution & was the  
first religious edifice erected in Ontario.*



## Editorial Preface

Though you may travel throughout this vast Dominion of Canada, you will find few cities, towns or villages which have a more colorful and interesting historic background than the beautiful, thriving and progressive City of Brantford, in the heart of the fertile farm lands of the County of Brant.

The history of this city of commerce and industry is traced back more than three centuries to a time when the Neutral Indians abode in the magnificent forest wilderness of the Grand River valley.

Next came the Six Nations Indians in 1784, led by the illustrious Joseph Brant, who gave his name to both Brantford and Brant County. With him and after him came the pioneers, from other parts of Canada, from the United States and from lands across the seas.

On the banks of the Grand River they built their homes and their shops, tilled their fields and established their industries.

The village became a town, and to that town in 1874 came a young Scotsman, Alexander Graham Bell, who brought undying fame for his invention of the telephone. Be it noted that a span of 90 years separated the coming of Brant and the arrival of Bell, the most famous men in Brant's history.



*Here we saw Bell's early model telephone the Original*



*Bell Memorial, Commemorating the invention of Telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in 1874. Unveiled 24 Oct. 1919 by Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*

## The Bell Homestead

Brantford, Ontario, Canada is the city's top tourist attraction. Located on the banks of the scenic Grand River on the Lutela Heights Road, it was the birthplace of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. He lived here from 1870 to 1891.





ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

FROM THE STATUE AT THE BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING, BRANTFORD:

"The first time that speech was successfully transmitted from one place to another was here in Brantford."

"The original telephone made in Boston in June 1875 is exactly the same as the telephone conceived in Brantford in 1874."

"The telephone was conceived in Brantford in 1874 and born in Boston in 1875."

The above are excerpts from a speech made by ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL on the occasion of the unveiling of the Bell Memorial at Brantford on October 24th, 1917.

**BRANTFORD** *The* TELEPHONE CITY

*July 5*



*July 6*

*Sir Adam Beck Floral Clock  
Queenston Niagara Falls, Canada*



*View from atop the General Brock  
Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, showing  
both American and Horseshoe Falls  
and beautiful Baker Gardens.*





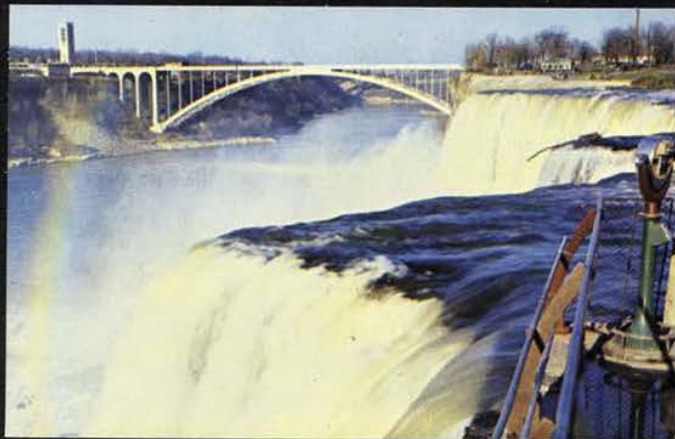
American Falls  
As seen from Luna Island  
with the Rainbow Bridge in  
background. Niagara Falls, N.Y.



Prospect Point  
American Falls in foreground  
Horseshoe Falls in background



Horseshoe Falls  
Niagara Falls N.Y.  
taken 7 July



Rainbow Bridge and  
American Falls  
taken from Luna Island,  
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

We returned to  
the United States  
over Lewiston  
Bridge, July 6.

Next day we  
visited the  
American Niagara  
Falls - 3 Sisters  
Island and  
City of Niagara Falls  
New York -  
and Museum

# GENERAL OSSIPUMPHNOFERU

More Interesting than all the Egyptian  
Curios of the American Institutions  
put together.



Worth Going a Thousand Miles to See.  
You Have Gone Further and  
Seen Less.

The Most Wonderful and Valuable Curio in the World

## SPECIAL FEATURES, Continued

The Egyptian Gallery contains a most interesting collection of Egyptian Antiques and Casts of the principal curios ever discovered in that country. The Mummies are the only ones of Royal Personages exhibited in America. One of these is the only perfect specimen in the world.

Over 2,000 scenes in the Art Gallery, illustrating all the interesting places and features in the world.

The most comprehensive view from the Observatory. You may ascend 5,000 feet and you cannot see more of Niagara Scenery.

The most artistic arrangement ever done by man. Nothing ever was seen to equal the representation of nature that is here produced.

Every exhibit has its name and description. This enables you to do this exhibition quickly and avoid the annoyance of looking through a catalog.

MORE MONEY AND EXPERIENCE INVESTED THAN ANY  
OTHER PRIVATE COLLECTION ON EARTH

VISIT OUR

# Niagara Falls Museum

TOWER AND ART GALLERY

The Most Interesting Place at Niagara



OLDEST MUSEUM IN AMERICA

Largest Private Enterprise on Earth

Founded on the Canadian Side in 1830,  
in Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park

THOUSANDS OF CURIOS YOU CANNOT SEE IN WASHINGTON,  
NEW YORK, OR EVEN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

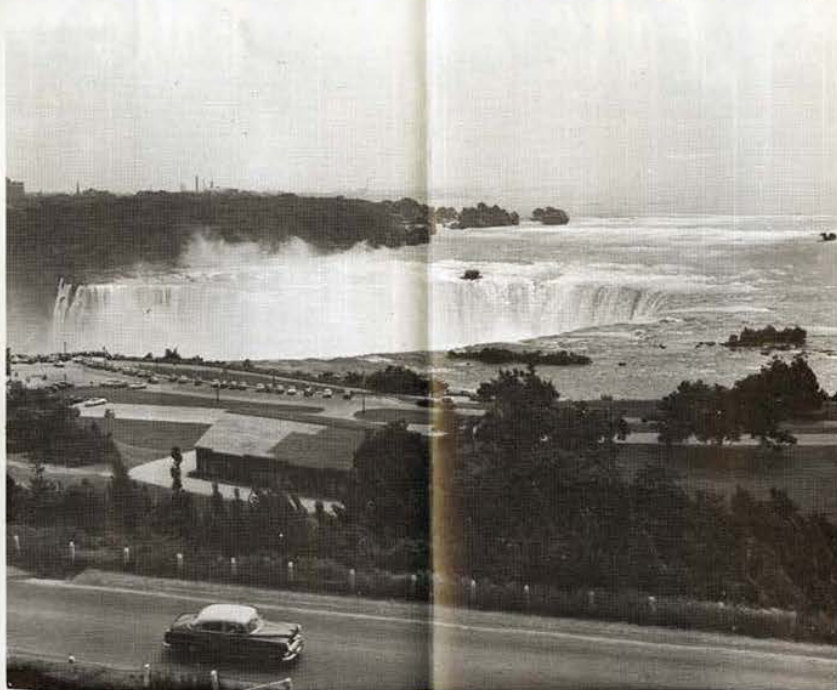
Tower and Art Gallery



RELAXATION • INSPIRATION • RECREATION



## TO SEE CANADA . . . STAY IN CANADA



Still others have said . . . **THE UNIVERSE DOES NOT AFFORD ITS PARALLEL.**

*This sentence comes closest to summing up the mighty cataract — this sweeping overflow of one powerful lake into another. But it, too, fails to reflect the colour and the richness that is Niagara.*

*No, no one can tell of Niagara — no word, nor phrase, nor sentence. You must see and hear and feel it for yourself. Then, and only then, can you know and love **NIAGARA** — forever.*

**N**o one word, nor phrase, nor sentence . . . can capture **NIAGARA**.

Some have called it **MAGNIFICENT** . . . but this can scarcely describe the surging flood that rushes to the crest and plunges in a solid, shimmering sheet to the pounded rocks over a tenth of a mile below.

Others, thrilled by the mighty roar of Niagara, have called it **THUNDERER OF WATERS**.

But what thunder could compare with Niagara's deep and terrible rumbling — sound that fills not just the ear, but every fibre of the body? No, "Thunderer" is not enough to tell of a sound that can still echo over many a mile and many a year.



This sentence comes closest to summing up the mighty cataract — this sweeping overflow of one powerful lake into another. But it, too, fails to reflect the colour and the richness that is Niagara.



... NOW FOR A FEW DETAILS ...

First, let us consider briefly a necessary item ...

#### DOES IT COST MUCH?

Unlike many famous vacation centres, Niagara Falls is not just for the luxury tourist. For a family holiday it is ideal as far as expenses are concerned.

To view the Falls from anywhere on the Canadian side costs you *nothing* — not even a wooden nickel. The Ontario government very thoughtfully has created a beautiful park, gardens, and 35 miles of boulevard for your enjoyment. Here you can romp, roam and picnic as long as you like, seeing the Falls by daylight and colour at night, with no parking charges or cost of any kind. We need not tell you how attractive is this park — just look at the pictures.

**ACCOMMODATION** — room for over 7,000 overnight guests in modern, comfortable Hotels, Motels, Cabins and Tourist Homes. Prices are moderate and give you a wide range from which to choose.

**FOOD** — Delicious cuisine set in attractive surroundings.

**SHOPPING** — not one, not two ... but **THREE** shopping centres where among a host of articles you will find the woollens, china and souvenirs you want.

No, no one can tell of Niagara — no word, nor phrase, nor sentence. You must see and hear and feel it for yourself. Then, and only then, can you know and love **NIAGARA** — forever.

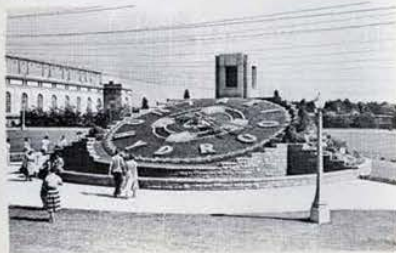
... SO MUCH TO SEE AND DO ...

This folder gives you little more than a glance at Niagara and the many things to see and do. We hope that it whets your appetite ... makes you want to spend your vacation with us. If you would like more detailed information, simply clip out the coupon on the back and send it along to us. We will send you our **FREE** descriptive booklet that will assist you in planning your trip to Niagara.

Just remember — you cannot see and do everything in one day or night. Make Niagara your home base for visits to the surrounding district and plan to spend several days here. You will find it well worth your while. Here is just a sample of things to see and do:

Forts George, Erie and Niagara  
Navy Hall  
Queenston Heights  
Floral Clock  
Queenston Power House  
Gardener's School  
Aero Car  
The Whirlpool  
Niagara Glen  
Oake's Garden Theatre  
Dufferin Islands Park  
Village of Chippawa  
Twin Locks at Thorold  
Golf — Swimming — Summer Ice  
Skating — Tennis — Badminton  
— Lawn Bowling — Horseback  
Riding — Boat Trips.

Truly, several adventure-packed days await you in Niagara.

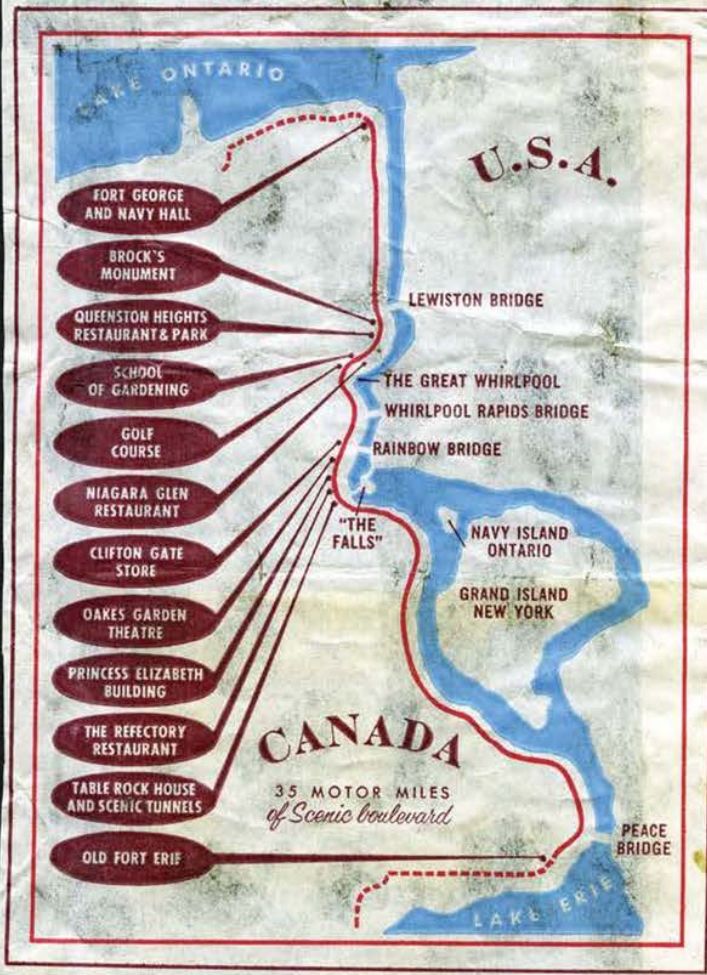


Drop in and see us at the Chamber of Commerce Tourist Office. Every day of the summer (incl. Sunday) from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. courteous receptionists are ready to answer your holiday questions, give you directions and do everything to make your visit the most enjoyable yet.

Make sure too that you get our **FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET**. Just send in the coupon on the back of this folder.



ONTARIO'S  
**NIAGARA PARKS**  
SCENIC BOULEVARD





THE RAINBOW CARILLON is a set of 55 tuned bells hung in the Tower at the Canadian end of the Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls. In musical range it is one of the largest in the world and the largest in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The bass bell is the fifth largest tuned bell in the world. The carillon covers a musical range of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  chromatic octaves omitting the lowest semitone. The Bourdon, the largest bell, weighs ten tons, and is over eight feet in diameter and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, giving the note E natural. The smallest bell weighs less than 9 pounds, is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, giving the note B natural. The entire set of bells, without framework or playing mechanism, weighs 43 tons.

The bells were cast and tuned by John Taylor and Co. of Loughborough, England, a firm whose history goes back to the year 1360. Taylors were largely instrumental in rediscovering the art of bell tuning which had been lost for 250 years. The Taylor Foundry built the Bok Tower Carillon in Florida, and the carillon of the University of Michigan. The casting of the Rainbow Carillon was started in 1941, but was interrupted because of war conditions. Work was resumed in 1945, completed in February, 1947, and the inaugural recital was given on July 1st, 1948.

Although a bell sounds one note there are five distinct tones in every carillon bell, and they must all be in exact tune. Each of the component tones can be tuned by grinding metal from various levels inside the bell. The Strike Note gives the pitch, the Hum Note is an octave below the Strike Note, the Tierce a minor third, the Quint a fifth and the Octave an octave above the Strike Note. It is this unusual combination of tones that gives the carillon its richness and beauty of sound.

Bells are composed of an alloy of copper and tin in approximately a three to one proportion. Rigid control of the melting and pouring of the metal, in addition to giving the bell its correct shape, are necessary to produce a satisfactory result. In the days before tuning the old French saying "As surprised as a bell-founder" had real meaning, but scientific methods have removed the uncertainty from the making of bells.

The carillon is played from a clavier which is arranged like a large piano keyboard, except that small round oak levers spaced 2 inches apart take the place of ivory keys. The carillonneur presses or strikes the levers with his fingers or the side of his hand to play the smaller bells and presses pedal levers with his feet for the bass notes, as on a pipe-organ. The bells do not move, but are struck by the clappers which are connected to the keys by a simple lever system. Since there is no electrical or other intervention the player can make the sound loud or soft at will, emphasizing particular notes or melodies, just as a pianist does. The clappers are carefully balanced with springs, so that even the 325 pound clapper on the Bourdon responds easily and quickly to the touch. In the Rainbow carillon the clavier is in a cabin which may be seen in the middle of the belfry, between the ten largest bells and the lighter bells above.

The bells are best heard at a short distance from the Tower. The Rainbow Gardens and the streets north of the Tower on the Canadian side offer the best vantage points.

Requests for musical selections will be welcomed, and will be granted so far as is possible. They should be left in writing at the Canadian toll booth in advance of the recital.

## The Rainbow Tower Carillon

A Carillon of 55 Bells at The Rainbow Bridge connecting Niagara Falls U.S.A. and Niagara Falls, Canada.

(Brantford Board of Trade) Circular.

Our Carillonneur Prof. Robert B. Kleinschmidt is a member of the staff of the School of Engineering at The University of Buffalo, where he is in charge of the Vibrations Laboratory. In addition to his music and engineering work he is engaged in research in bell acoustics and bell vibrations. He received his early carillon training from Anton Byles at the Bok Tower at Lake Wales, Florida, and has played almost every large carillon in North America.

## 1957 Recital Series

Recitals at 3:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. Daily

June 22 to Sept. 3 inclusive (no Recital Thursday afternoon, except July 4.)

Sunday Recitals 3:00 and 8:00 P.M. April 14 to June 16, Sept 8 to Oct 13.

Other Recitals April 17, 18, 19 - 8 P.M. Daily

April 20, 21, 22 and Canadian and American Thanksgiving Days 3:00 and 8:00 P.M. Daily



Built 1726 in Eleventh Year of the Reign of King Louis XV of France.

## French Castle Old Fort Niagara Youngstown N.Y.

this area for hundreds of miles was a forest wilderness. There was little outer fortification here, the extensive military works of Pouchot not being constructed until 1756-57. Thus, the Castle itself had to be a fortress, and provision was made for the mounting of cannon. Four of the guns shown here today are English six-pounders, dating from the period of English occupation of Niagara prior to and during the Revolution. The cannon were said to have been captured by the Americans from Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in 1777, were acquired recently by the Old Fort Niagara Association and set up on reconstructed garrison mounts. The heavy shutters of the dormer windows were opened by pulling a rope, permitting the gun to be fired, and closed by the same means, protecting the cannoners from the enemy's musket fire. The gun deck was also used as a drill hall and recreation room from time to time. In the early nineteenth century, or perhaps before, a lighthouse was built on the roof of the building, the steps and trap door to which may still be seen. The lighthouse was removed at time of the restoration.

11. The French Crest. The golden lilies, or fleurs-de-lis, which adorn the Castle and draw-bridge gate of Old Fort Niagara have been symbolic of France since the middle ages. When, during the French Revolution, the present tri-color was substituted, it is said that people covered cathedral windows with paper, thinking the fleurs-de-lis would offend Napoleon. He said, "Uncover them this moment! During eight centuries they guided the French to glory, as my eagles do now, and they must always be dear to France, and held in reverence by her true children."

Don't throw this folder away. Why not pass it on to someone who might be interested in Old Fort Niagara?

3



The Vestibule French Castle.



Guard Room

"Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set." Proverbs 22:28



**1. Entrance — The Trade Room.** For many years Fort Niagara was one of the principal trading posts of North America. Here the Indians brought their bales of rich beaver pelts to barter with the French, and later with the English, sometimes journeying hundreds of miles for this purpose. They were permitted to enter only the Trade Room, where, on the shelves opposite them, was displayed merchandise brought from Europe, of a type which appealed most to the red men. This consisted largely of blankets, fancy colored material, beads, simple cooking utensils, powder and lead, firearms and "firewater." Fortunes in furs were often traded for cheap trinkets, an inferior trade musket or a bit of bright cloth. The rivalry between France and England for control of the lucrative fur trade was an important factor in the intercolonial wars between these nations.

**2. The Vestibule.** The Castle was conceived by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, royal governor of New France, and was planned and constructed by Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery, the King's chief engineer in Canada. Built as a "stone house for trading," it was also a fortified military barrack, completely appointed to resist attack, with accommodations for 100 soldiers and officers. The interior well, assuring a constant supply of fresh water in event of siege, was sealed by the British after their capture of the fort in 1759, because, according to tradition, they feared it had been poisoned by the French. When the plans of the Castle were discovered in Paris a few years ago and photocopies brought to this country, the existence of the well became known. It was thereupon uncovered and restored to its original appearance. The headless body of a French officer who was slain in a duel is said to haunt the well at midnight. Portrait of Louis XIV, most powerful monarch of his day, who granted to LaSalle a charter to explore America, hangs above well. Observe main door, of white oak six inches thick, weighing nearly half a ton. It is braced with double toggle bars to withstand battering ram attack.

**3. The Kitchen.** Turning right from vestibule you enter the military kitchen, where all the cooking was done for the garrison. To left of the doorway is a huge vat or tub for mixing bread, preparatory to baking in the beehive oven at opposite side of the room. A fire in the oven was allowed to burn until the stones were thoroughly hot, whereupon the ashes would be cleaned out, the loaves put in, the iron doors closed and the heat that was stored in the stones would bake the bread. Meats and vegetables were cooked over the open fire, the meat being suspended on adjustable hooks. Note chopping block at right, threshing flails at cupboard on left. Tobacco, corn and spices were hung from the rafters to dry. Because the soldiers were fed in this building it is often referred to in old records as the "mess house." It is also mentioned as the "great house" and the "governor's house." When and by whom it was first called the "Castle" is unknown.

**4. The Johnson Room.** Enter first door on right after leaving kitchen. This is the Sir William Johnson Council Chamber. Johnson, first British commandant of Fort Niagara, and superintendent, by crown appointment, of all North American Indians, exercised great power. In this building some of the most important treaties between the Indian tribes and the British government were signed. It has been said that from Fort Niagara Johnson controlled half of North America. Portrait of King George II, reigning British monarch when the French surrendered Niagara, hangs above mantel.

**5. The Prison.** Leaving the Johnson Room turn right in the dark corridor and enter the prison. To left are sleeping bunks, to right a niche in wall which some believe may have contained a torture device. This is the only room the French plastered, apparently the more easily to detect any attempt to escape by burrowing through the stones. Beside the window, under a glass plate, may be seen, scratched in the plaster, the names of some of the early French prisoners

and the dates they were confined here. It has been said that this may have been one of the French state prisons, to which political enemies of the king were sent, sometimes to languish for years. Note snake lock on door, to secure bolt.

**6. The Dungeon.** From the prison proceed to the right in corridor to the solitary confinement cell. This may be seen from the doorway, as a chain prevents entrance. This sinister-looking chamber is without windows, and when the door was closed and barred the unfortunate prisoner, perhaps marked for death, had neither light, heat nor air. As an early writer puts it, "The dungeon of the mess house, called the black hole, was a strong, dark and dismal place; and in one corner of the room was fixed the apparatus for strangling such unhappy wretches as fell under the displeasure of the despotic rulers of those days..." Originally designed as a powder magazine, the room was discontinued for this purpose when Pouchot built his large magazine outside the Castle in 1757. Note ceiling of arched masonry in corridor, to prevent spread of fire to the powder.

**7. First Floor Guard Room.** Returning to vestibule, enter the door at right to first floor guard room. Here the "on duty" guard was quartered, the long sleeping bunk on the right seeming to indicate the strength of the guard at from thirty to forty men. The musket racks at either end of the bunk are in their original positions, the one at the far end showing a broken plank. This break, according to tradition, might have resulted from a British cannon shot in the War of 1812. The stand of colors beside the fireplace represents the battle flags of the regiments of La Marine and Guienne, which were among those stationed at Niagara under Louis XV. Note that shutters on main floor of Castle are mounted inside, to prevent the Indians from sneaking up at night and tearing them off.

**8. The Jesuit Chapel.** Leaving guardroom, ascend the right-hand stair to second floor and

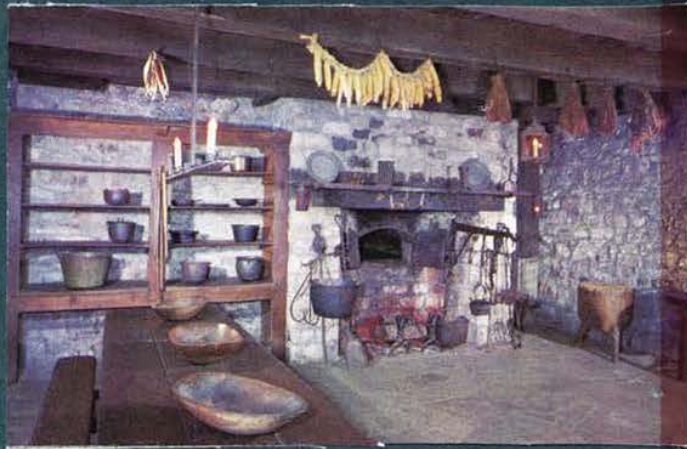
turn left to enter the chapel. The chapel in the Castle of Fort Niagara was one of the first Christian churches on the frontier. Here one may envision the French soldiery, trappers, *coureurs-de-bois* and others kneeling in prayer as their priest intones the mass. The wooden images are hand carved replicas of the originals, so far as the originals are known. To the left of the crucifix is St. Joseph, to the right, St. Francis Xavier, these being the patron saints of the Jesuit mission among the Hurons. The chapel was restored by the Knights of Columbus, Fourth Degree, Calvert Providence, at the time of the general restoration of the building, beginning in 1927, and has been consecrated as a place of worship. Masses are said here now and then on special occasions. Upon leaving the room, note holy water font in left of doorway, discovered at time of the restoration after being sealed for many years.

**9. Other Rooms on Second Floor.** Here, in vestibule, observe the second of the great arches of the building, which have been called masterpieces of masonry. Designed by de Lery as buttresses to absorb the shock of cannon fire on the top deck, they are a compilation of six different arches laid without the usual key. Opposite chapel is the "off duty" guard room, where may be seen a chart descriptive of the regimental flags displayed in the building, including those of Bearn and LaSarre, here shown beside fireplace. The other rooms on this floor comprise the officers' quarters. These are, from south to north, "le cabinet," or closet, the commanding officer's room, the adjutant's chamber, the sentry's lookout over the lake, the Pouchot room, the officers' mess and officers' kitchen. The curious copper devices with wooden handles are bed warmers.

**10. The Third Floor, or Gun Deck.** Ascending the stair you reach the gun deck, where a battery of artillery may be seen behind dormer windows facing the parade. It must be remembered that in 1726, when the Castle was built,



military Kitchen  
FRENCH CASTLE



FIREPLACE SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON ROOM  
IN FRENCH CASTLE



BED IN FRENCH CASTLE



SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S COUNCIL CHAMBER, FRENCH CASTLE  
HIS PICTURE ON LEFT



# JESUIT CHAPEL, FRENCH CASTLE



## 1. DRAWBRIDGE AND GATE



## OLD FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

1. Drawbridge and Gate of the Five Nations. Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y. The gate, main entrance to the fort, was so named by the last French commandant to court the favor of the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy of Indians. The drawbridge is complete with chains, winches and counterbalance weights of stone. Old Fort Niagara, built in 1726 is open to visitors the year 'round.
2. The Ramparts, Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y. These defensive works were laid out by the French in 1756. Entrance to underground casemates, built during the Civil War, is shown in foreground. In background are seen North Redoubt and Millet Cross. British well is at left. Old Fort Niagara, 14 miles from Niagara Falls, is open to visitors the year 'round.
3. The Dauphin Battery, Old Fort Niagara. Capt. Francois Pouchot, one of King Louis XV's best military engineers, set up his guns in this position, behind massive earthworks, to take the approach to the drawbridge. South Redoubt is shown in center. French Storehouse at left. Old Fort Niagara, built 1726 and now a historic shrine, is open to visitors the year 'round. It is 14 miles from Niagara Falls.
4. Gun Emplacements at South Bastion, Old Fort Niagara. The traveling gun carriages shown here are of a type commonly used in the coastal forts of the United States in the 18th century, as they enabled the cannon to be quickly trained on a moving vessel. The mouth of the Niagara River is here shown, with Old Fort Miamisaupe, built by the British in 1814, on the Canadian shore. Old Fort Niagara, built 1726, is 14 miles from Niagara Falls.
5. The Castle, Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y. Built by the French in 1726 and never destroyed, it is the only French Castle in the United States, or perhaps in all America. Constructed as a peaceful trading post to deceive the Indians, it was actually one of the most heavily fortified buildings on the continent. It has been completely refurbished in the curious style of the days of Louis XV.
6. The Historic Flags, Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y. From left to right are the Lily Banner of France, carried by La Salle in 1679 (when he built the first Fort Niagara), the American Flag of 1796 with 15 stars and 15 stripes and the British Union Jack of Colonial times, borne into the fort by the victorious army of Sir William Johnson in 1759. French Castle and Bake House are shown, with Canadian shore in distance.
7. The Trade Room, French Castle, Old Fort Niagara. Here the Indians brought their furs of

- rich beaver pelts to barter with the French, and later with the English. In return they received blankets, fancy colored material, beads, simple cooking utensils, powder and lead, firearms and "firewater". Old Fort Niagara, 14 miles from the Falls, is open to visitors the year 'round.
8. The Vestibule, French Castle, Old Fort Niagara. The interior wall was sealed by the British when they captured the fort in 1759. It was uncovered a few years ago and rebuilt. It is said to be haunted by the ghost of a headless French officer who was slain in a duel. Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., is open to visitors the year 'round.
9. French Military Kitchen, The Castle, Old Fort Niagara. The Castle, constructed by the French in 1726 and never destroyed, is perhaps the only French fortified building in America, dating from the time of the Bourbon kings. It has been elaborately refurbished in the style of the period. Old Fort Niagara, 14 miles from Niagara Falls, is open to visitors the year 'round.
10. The Sir William Johnson Council Chamber, French Castle, Old Fort Niagara. Johnson, conqueror of the fort and its first English commandant, served as agent of the crown for Indian affairs. While the Castle is French in its appearance, the Johnson room has been restored to the English style. Old Fort Niagara, 14 miles from the Falls, is open to visitors the year 'round.
11. The Fireplace, Sir William Johnson Room, Castle at Old Fort Niagara. Visitors have noted that much of the charm of the ancient building lies in its authentic refurbishing in the curious style of a French 18th century fort. Old Fort Niagara, built 1726, is 14 miles from Niagara Falls. It is open daily the year 'round.
12. The Millet Cross, Old Fort Niagara. Commemorating the bitter winter of 1688, when all but twelve of a French garrison starved to death, the cross was erected on the site of Father Millet's wooden cross by the Knights of Columbus in 1926 and pronounced a national monument by President Calvin Coolidge. Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., is open to visitors the year 'round.
13. The La Salle Plaque, Old Fort Niagara. Here, at the mouth of the Niagara River, the great French explorer, Rene Robert Cavelier de La Salle, built the first Fort Niagara in 1679 and from this base began his far flung voyaging in mid-America. Old Fort Niagara, 14 miles from Niagara Falls, is open to visitors the year 'round.
14. The North Redoubt, Old Fort Niagara, with Millet Cross at left. The British Redoubts were built in 1770-71 for the flanking protection of the old Castle. They were complete fortresses in themselves, with walls five feet thick, and mounting cannon. Old Fort Niagara, 14 miles from Niagara Falls, is open to visitors the year 'round.

OLD FORT NIAGARA, YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y. — 14 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS  
 "ONE OF THE SHOW PLACES OF WESTERN NEW YORK — A MUST FOR VACATIONISTS"  
 — — BUFFALO EVENING NEWS

DISTRIBUTED BY AND AVAILABLE THROUGH THE OLD FORT NIAGARA ASSN., INC., YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.  
 NATURAL COLOR REPRODUCTION—CURTIS/NECHOLS © ART-CREATION REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

8-11531



ENTRANCE to  
OLD FORT NIAGRA



HISTORIC FLAGS,  
FRENCH CASTLE,  
and BAKE HOUSE  
OLD FORT NIAGRA  
(number 7)



DAUPHIN BATTERY  
LOOKING TOWARD CANADA  
STEAMER CAYUGA PASSING  
OLD FORT NIAGRA



CAPT. FRANCOIS POUCHOT, ONE OF KING LOUIS XV'S  
BEST MILITARY ENGINEERS, SET UP HIS GUNS IN THIS  
POSITION, BEHIND MASSIVE EARTHWORKS, TO TAKE THE  
APPROACH TO THE DRAWBRIDGE — SOUTH REDOUBT  
FRENCH STOREHOUSE (CENTER OF CARDS)

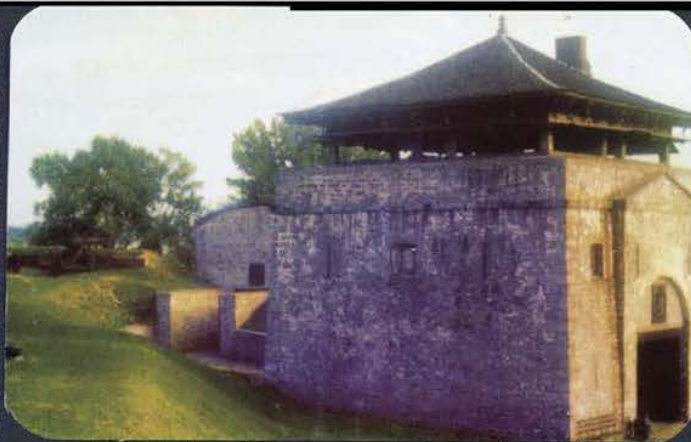




South Redoubt of Old Fort Niagara  
French Castle in Background

The massive walls of these buildings are 5 feet thick & 12 pounder cannon ARE MOUNTED ON TOP OR GUN DECK OF EACH BUILT BY BRITISH IN 1771

BRITISH ARMS OF KING GEORGE III  
HANG ABOVE THE PORTAL



North Redoubt of Old Fort Niagara

This fortress has complete accommodation for 20 men



The Ramparts. Old Fort Niagara.

These defensive works were laid out by the French in 1756. Entrance to underground casements, built during the Civil War, is shown in foreground. In background are seen North Redoubt and Millet C. British Well is at the left.

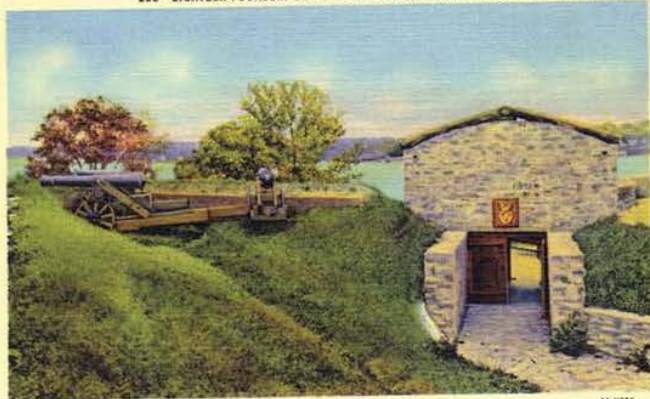


## GUN EMPLACEMENTS AT South BASTION, Old Fort NIAGRA

The TRAVERSING GUN CARRIAGES shown here ARE of a Type COMMONLY used IN the COASTAL FORTS of the UNITED STATES IN the 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY, AS they ENABLED the CANNON to BE QUICKLY TRAINED ON a MOVING VESSEL. The MOUTH of the NIAGRA RIVER IS HERE shown. WITH Old Fort MISSISSAUGUA, BUILT BY the BRITISH IN 1814, ON the CANADIAN shore. Old Fort NIAGRA, BUILT IN 1726, IS 14 MILES FROM NIAGRA FALLS. NEW YORK.

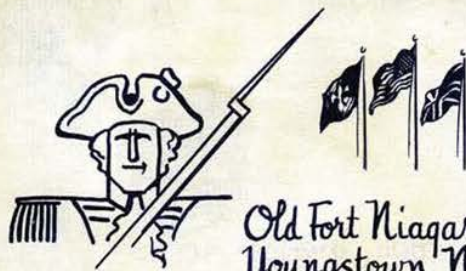


208 EIGHTEEN POUNDERS EN BARBETTE, CIVIL WAR PERIOD, OLD FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.



OLD FORT NIAGRA WAS RESTORED AS A SHRINE SYMBOLIZING the HISTORY of COMMON INTERESTS of THREE GREAT NATIONS IN the EVOLUTION FROM EARLY AMERICAN STRUGGLE AND STRIFE to LASTING peace; AND To the use of OLD FORT NIAGRA FOR the OBJECTIVE Teaching of LOCAL HISTORY.





Old Fort Niagara  
Youngstown N. Y.

Dear

We have just lived a page of American History!..... In all our trip we have not experienced anything quite like this. Here at Old Fort Niagara the past takes hold of you. When we crossed the mediæval-type draw-bridge and entered the ancient parade ground of the fort it seemed as if we had stepped over the threshold of time to live again in another age.

For here we saw original stone buildings (not replicas) which were built before the War of the Revolution! We walked the ground La Salle trod when, in 1679, he built the first Fort Niagara and laid plans for his far-flung exploration of mid-America. We went through the old French Castle, a fortress-prison and trading post constructed in the days of the



The Castle is really Fabulous! It is said to be the only building of its kind in the United States, and, just think, has stood here since 1726, a full half century before the Declaration of Independence! It has been completely refurnished as it was in the days of the French, and includes guard rooms, a kitchen, a "haunted" well, council chamber, prison, dungeon (a horrible place!) Jesuit chapel and gun deck.

There are lots more exciting things here. I'll tell you about later.



Old Fort Niagara, on beautiful Lake Ontario, is only 30 minutes from the famous Falls, and the drive down the scenic and historic lower Niagara valley is alone worth the trip.

Be seeing you.





Joseph Smith Home built by his father and brothers in the middle 1820's. It was here that the gold plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated were taken after they were recieved from the Angel Moroni at Hill Cumorah three miles to the southeast. The Sacred Grove is on the same farm.



Open gates mark the entrance to the Sacred Grove.



Sacred Grove, Joseph Smith Farm. On this Sacred Grove, near these large trees on the Joseph Smith farm South of Palmyra N.Y. Joseph Smith, a boy of 14 in answer to his fervent prayer, recieved a visitation of Heavenly personages by which he was inspired ultimately to organize the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.



Angel Moroni Monument  
as it looked. 8 July  
being renewed for Pageant



Angel Moroni Monument  
Near Palmyra, New York

The Angel Moroni monument, a forty foot granite and bronze structure which stands atop the Hill Cumorah, a large drumlin formation, near Palmyra, New York was erected in 1935 at a cost of \$30,000.

Near the monument in 1827 Joseph Smith, twenty-one years of age, received from the Angel Moroni, a resurrected being, a record of the inhabitants of North and South America, ancestors of the people now known as the American Indians, and a record of Christ's ministry in America.



Bureau of Information and  
Angel Moroni Monument

Joseph Smith received in 1827 from Angel Moroni, a resurrected being, the gold plates from which the Book of Mormon including a record of Christ's ministry in America was translated.

It was first published in 1830 and since then has been translated into 25 languages and published in 20 languages.



Martin Harris Home July 9



Notice the stones  
used in construction  
uniform in size  
and the care in  
placing them in  
straight rows.

Cornelius Vander-Does  
of Ogden, <sup>Utah</sup> caretaker who  
know my father, my Uncle  
and Cousin in S.P. shops where  
Vander-Does was General Car Foreman  
retired 30 Nov. 1955

Peter Whitmer Home July 9



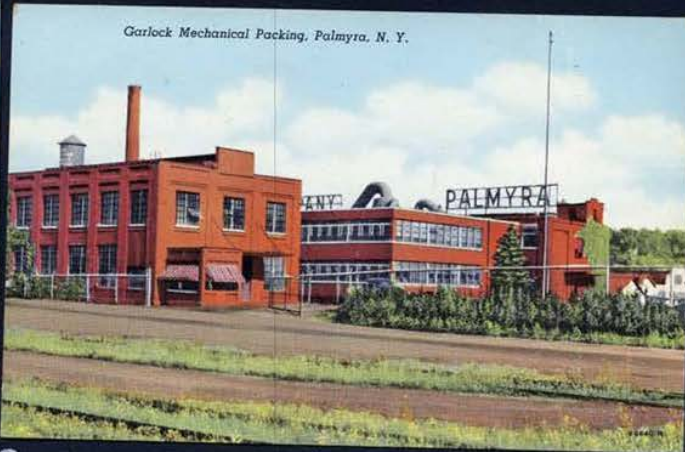
Slept here July 8th Made reservation for Regent Aug 1



MICKEY'S CABINS - 1 MILE EAST OF PALMYRA, N.Y. - RT. 31

Went to Johnstown July 9  
10 July to Albany - Library - found Phoebe Hyde's ancestry  
also Sir William Johnson's Papers





Before leaving Palmyra, N. Y. Aug. 2. we recieved letters from Faith, Joe and Hal.



the world's greatest exhibit of glass,  
its history, use and manufacture



Front view of the Glass Center, where the public may see under one roof a complete record of the history, art, science and manufacture of glass.

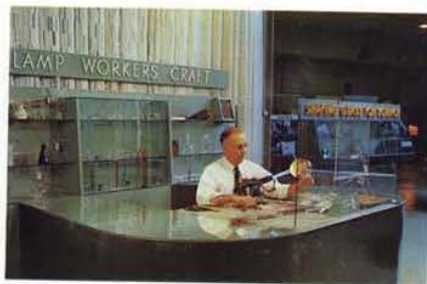
Upon entering the Glass Center you will see the ribbed framework of the original 200-inch 20-ton telescopic disk.

Skilled master glass blowers fashion Steuben Crystal at the Steuben Glass factory





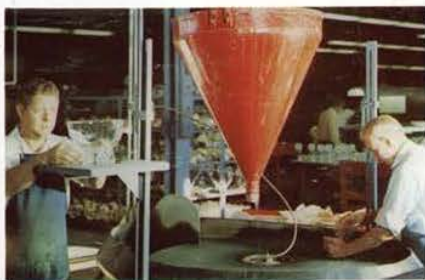
A gaffer or master glass blower fashions a crystal bowl by the ancient free-hand method at the Steuben glass factory.



One of the attractions of the Hall of Science and Industry is Pat Keeler, lampworker, who fashions hot glass tubing.



Glass made by Venetian Craftsmen, among the many masterpieces in the Corning Museum of Glass.



Craftsmen working at stone wheels fed with carborundum and rouge grind away pontil marks and level the bases of Steuben crystal pieces.

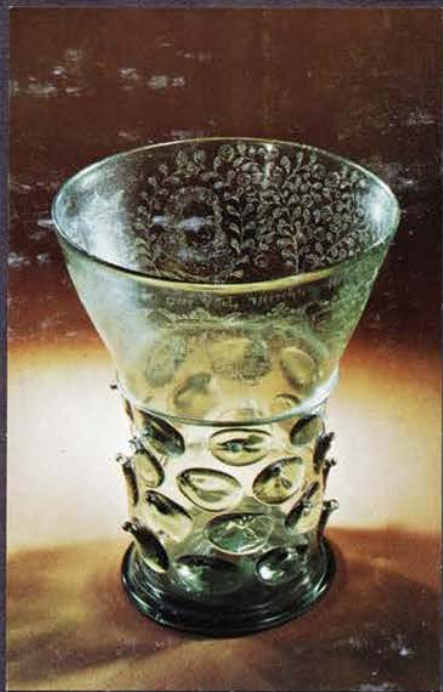


A master copper wheel engraver, working from an artist's sketch, is carving a design on Steuben vase.



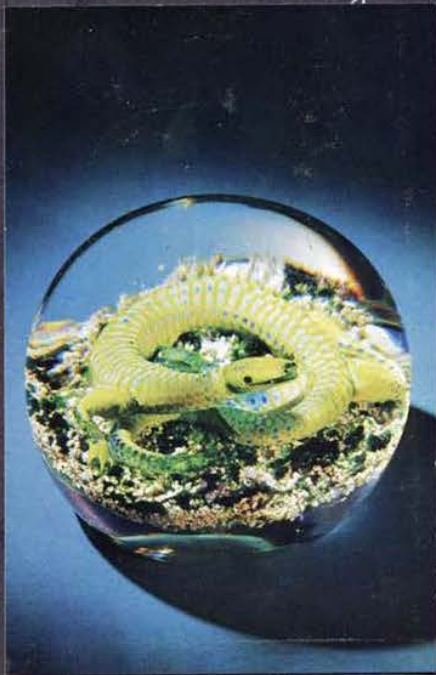
A Complete collection of Steuben Crystal, including duplicates of famous engraved pieces, are on display in the Steuben exhibition area.





This Dutch roemer, made in Holland in the early 17th century is decorated with the diamond-point engraved portraits of two princes of Orange and the coats-of-arms of their provinces.

Glass paper weight with a lizard, made in France in the mid-19th Century



Vase with a "lattice" serpentine, designed by Gunnel Nyman for Notsjö, Finland, about 1947.



Glass sculpture of Aphrodite,  
the Greek Goddess of Love.  
This piece was probably made  
in Alexandria, Egypt, in  
the 1<sup>st</sup> Century B.C. - 1<sup>st</sup> Century  
A.D.



View from rear  
of the Corning  
Glass Center.  
New office Building  
is in the background.



Roman pyxis of  
ribbon glass, made  
in Alexandria, Egypt  
in first century, A.D.  
Bands of colorful  
glass and sandwiched  
goldleafs were fused  
together to form  
this cosmetic container.





Replica of Liberty Bell, Cast in France and Given to United States. Dimensions and Tone Are Identical with Original Bell Rung in 1776.

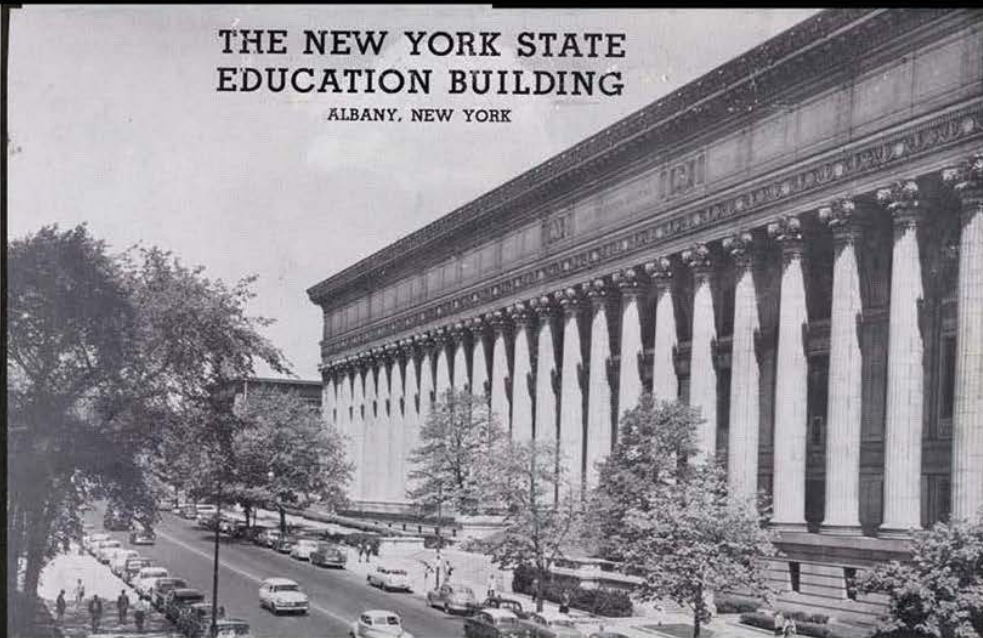
Card Catalog of State Library and Working Tables in Rotunda; Entrance to Reading Room at Rear



Alcoves contain collections dealing with such specialized reading as Genealogy and Education.

## THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION BUILDING

ALBANY, NEW YORK



Looking into the Past; One of the Indian Dioramas Showing the Return of the Warriors, Faithfully Reproduced to Depict Scene along the Mohawk

### The State Museum

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOORS of the building are devoted to the State Museum and Science Service.

The State Museum receives about 125,000 visitors each year to view its exhibit halls on the fifth floor. A fifth of the visitors are children for whom teachers have arranged

class visits and for whom the Museum education staff offers guided tours.

The New York State Museum is one of the oldest and more important natural history museums in this country. It is the largest State museum. Its collections, begun in the State Geological and Natural History Survey in 1836, were placed under the Regents' supervision in 1845. In 1870 the Legislature formally established the State Museum and in 1945 created the Science Service to advance basic research in the natural sciences on behalf of the people of the State.

The Museum's halls contain outstanding fossils and minerals, animals and plants, as well as exhibits of Indian life, history, industry and the fine arts. The Museum has issued more than 400 publications within its fields of study, on natural history and historical subjects.

The State Museum is a place of record for the State. Behind the scenes on the fourth floor and not visible to most Museum visitors are arranged its systematic study collections accessible to the serious public and to visiting scientists. These collections are kept for the State by the curators.

All residents of the State are welcome to use the resources of the State Library. They may apply for books through their local libraries or they may apply personally at the Library in Albany. The regular collection, in use constantly by scholars and students, totals nearly 3,000,000 items including books, pamphlets and manuscripts.

#### Rare Items Available

The Manuscripts and History Section of the Library has some documents of outstanding interest to the general public and also to the historian in search of original sources. Included in this collection are:

1. Charter from Charles II of England granting the colony of New Netherlands to his brother James, Duke of York.
2. A draft of the Albany Plan of Union proposed by Benjamin Franklin and adopted by the Albany Congress of 1754.
3. New York State's first Constitution, framed at Kingston in 1777.
4. Ratification of the proposed Constitution of the United States by the State of New York in Convention assembled at Poughkeepsie, 1788.
5. The John André Papers, consisting of 13 documents, five of which were found in his boots at his capture on September 30, 1780.
6. A collection of Washington's manuscripts including a draft of his Farewell Address written before

he had been persuaded to serve a second term as President.

7. A draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in Lincoln's handwriting, dated September 22, 1865.
8. A complete set of the Autographs of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, including the very rare signatures of Button Gwinnett of Georgia and Thomas Lynch of South Carolina.

In addition to these and many other outstanding manuscripts, the State Library is the repository of a collection of Washington memorabilia including his surveying instruments and dress sword.

These rare items are kept safely in a separate vault in the State Education Building.

Main Reading Room of State Library, Showing Mullioned Windows



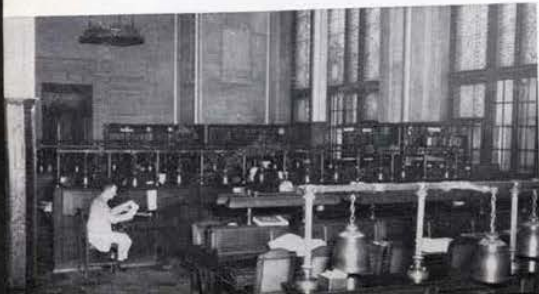
Some of Mural Paintings by W. H. Low Which Adorn the Spaces between Columns in Rotunda



Lifelike Grouping of White Deer, Important to Indians and Early Settlers in New York State for Food and Cloth



Reproduction of Hairy Mammoth That Roamed the State Millenia Ago





July 13-14 1957



Joseph Smith Monument & Memorial Cottage  
Sharon, Vermont



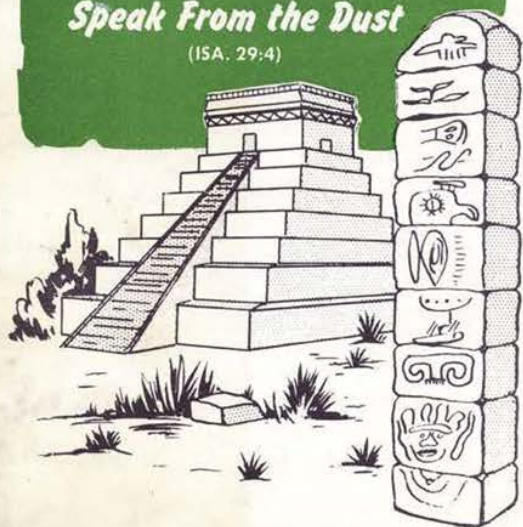
Joseph Smith Fireplace  
Sharon, Vermont

We took Milo  
with us, July  
13-14, to Sharon  
Vermont. Brother  
& Sister Butler, the  
caretakers invited  
us to stay overnight.  
Sunday, Fast Day,  
we went to church  
with the Butlers.  
I was substitute pianist  
at  
Sunday  
School.

Slept  
14  
July  
ayer,  
mass.

# AMERICA'S ANCIENTS Speak From the Dust

(ISA. 29:4)



The church  
was at South  
Loyalton, a  
small Branch.  
Rea and I  
were asked to  
speak at  
Sacrament  
meeting. his  
topic was his  
former visit  
there while on  
his mission.  
I was asked to  
speak on Genealogy.



Joseph Smith Monument  
Sharon, Vermont





On the Southerly side  
of Joseph Smith  
Monument  
Sacred  
To the memory of  
Joseph Smith  
The Prophet  
Born Here  
23 Dec. 1805  
Martyred  
Carthage Illinois  
27 June 1844



DANIEL WEBSTER  
BIRTH PLACE  
FRANKLIN New Hampshire



LIVING ROOM  
of WEBSTER HOME

KITCHEN UTENSILS ARE  
of THE TYPE USED IN  
1782, THE YEAR DANIEL  
WEBSTER WAS BORN



"SOUTH ROOM"  
HAS HOUSEHOLD RELICS  
ALSO DANIEL WEBSTER'S  
PERSONAL BLANKETS  
BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED  
IN COLOR.



### THE JOSEPH SMITH MONUMENT

That we do not forget the heroic efforts expended in the erection of the Joseph Smith Monument, we present herewith a few salient facts gleaned from eye witnesses and a good sized booklet gotten out to honor the event on December 23, 1905. It marks the 150th year of Joseph Smith's birth and fiftieth year since the erection of the monument.

This magnificent granite structure is 50 feet 10 inches high, weighing nearly 100 tons. The shaft, typical of the perfect man, is 38½ feet high, each foot corresponding to the years of the Prophet's life. The monument is 800 feet above South Ryalton and is 1350 feet from the sea level.

In 1894, Junius F. Wells, who conceived the idea of the monument, first visited this location and with the aid of Harvey Smith and several residents hereabouts, found the exact location of the Prophet's birthplace. After a period of investigation, the land was purchased from a Mr. Robinson. The idea of a monument and accompanying cottage, built over the original hearthstone, was accepted by President Joseph F. Smith and counselors and Elder Junius F. Wells was given full power of attorney to purchase, plan and erect the great monument as we see it today. The full story of the unbelievable difficulties takes a volume to tell. The people of the village heard of the intent, looked at each other and shook their heads. The roads were dirt and too soft and the hills leading up to the birthplace were too steep for any good-sized load.

It took 13 days to get the first wagon with 20 tons up the hill; great trees, used as bases and rope ties, were torn up by the roots. The wagon, which had been used to haul the huge stones for the Saint John the Divine Church in New York, was again pressed into service - it alone weighed 8 tons and the tires were 20 inches wide. Every foot of the road was laboriously crossed by using thick planks to hold track of the soft dirt. Twenty horses were used for the level land with a guide team of oxen; for the hills the back was "rammed" by four more horses. Most of the hill work was done in the winter, with a treacherous pond miraculously freezing over night so the great wagon could inch on.

The contract for the erection of the monument was signed on July 24, 1905, by R. C. Bowers Co. of Montpelier, who immediately contacted the Barre quarries.

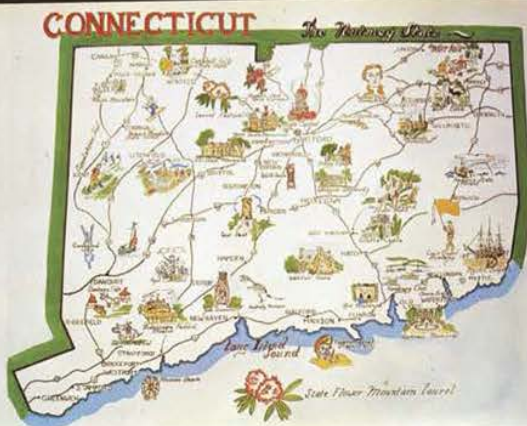
All parts of the polished stone were conveyed and erected without a scratch or a blemish, itself a miracle of executive care and patience and village cooperation. "Mormon" or "Wells" weather blessed the entire enterprise. By December 8 the great shaft was raised to its place, being the largest polished shaft in America, in the world. The monument was done at a cost of \$30,000, which could not be contracted for nowadays at a price three times that amount. A metal box reposes beneath the shaft with the pertinent and current items of significant value of the time. Chief among these were the affidavits of residents who helped to locate the exact cottage site and birthplace.

Joseph and Lucy Mack Smith lived in their home but a short period. Hyrum was eight and Joseph was only three years of age when the family moved to New Hampshire. The present house was built over the old cellar of the original and the hearthstone right where it was first placed.

The dedication ceremony of December 23, 1905, conducted by President Joseph F. Smith, son of Hyrum, and assisting party of some 55 Utahans was held at 11:00 a.m. In the party were several who were living at Nauvoo when Joseph and Hyrum were martyred at Carthage, Illinois. Apostle Francis M. Lyman said at the time, "You will find that travel will increase over this road, and it will become one of the most famous spots in Vermont or any other section of the United States." That day is just about here.



HISTORICAL



INDUSTRIAL

at madison, Conn.

July 22

attended show

"Bernadine"



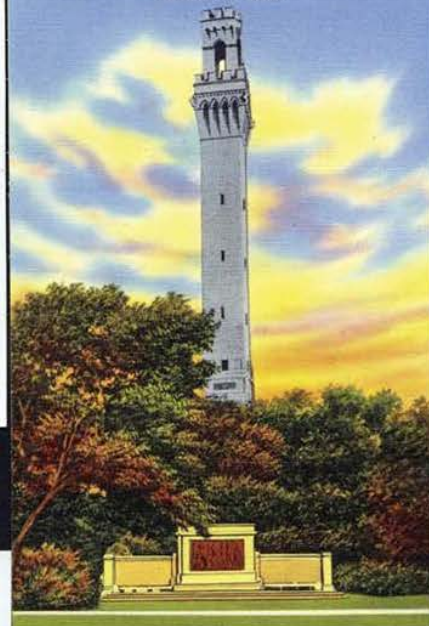
Hammonasset State Park, Hammonasset, Connecticut  
2 miles of Beach, 25 lifeguards on duty, approximately 1,000  
spaces for house trailers and campers, with two large  
pavilions and picnic areas. Approximately 2,000,000 visit  
this beach resort each season.



Rea asleep



Pilgrim Memorial Monument and Bas-Relief Tablet, 145  
Provincetown, Mass.



Pilgrim Memorial  
Provincetown Mass

Monument  
stands  
in the spot  
where Colonel  
Wm. Prescott  
stood when  
he gave the  
command  
to fire.

103-MONUMENT OF COLONEL WM. PRESCOTT, BUNKER HILL.



CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

47613

Custom House, Boston, Mass.



40108

JOHN HANCOCK INAUGURATED  
1st GOV. OF COMMONWEALTH  
OF MASSACHUSETTS 1780

Old State House, Built 1713, Boston, Mass.



60110

Faneuil Hall — Cradle of Liberty, Boston, Mass.



40113

Built →  
in  
1742  
by  
Peter  
Faneuil  
and given  
to Boston  
as a  
Town Hall

Mystic River Bridge connecting Chelsea and Boston, Mass.

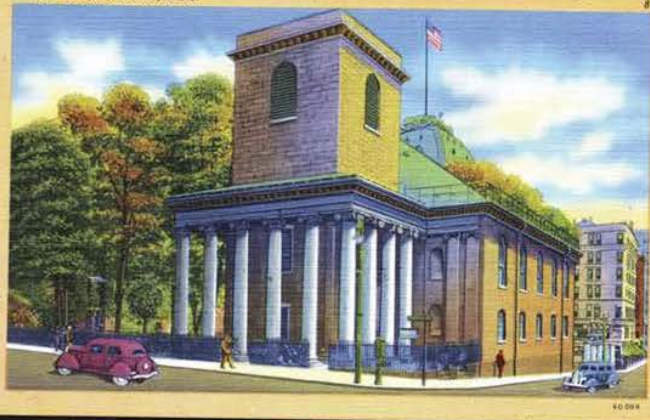


92128



First Chapel  
Built in  
1688  
Present one  
1749.  
British  
worshipped  
here during  
the siege.

King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.



Paul Revere House, Boston, Mass.



Oldest house in the city of Boston, built in 1660 and purchased by Paul Revere in 1770, where he resided until 1800. The immense fireplaces, the ancient wallpaper, and many other treasures from the Colonial period make it a most interesting place to visit.

Old North Church,  
137 Salem Street,  
Boston, Mass. B-44



Old North Church, also called Christ Church, is the oldest church in Boston. From its belfrey on the night of April 18, 1775 were displayed the lanterns which warned the country-side of the march of the British troops and started Paul Revere on his historic ride.





Light Stands on a cliff 140 ft. above sea level.



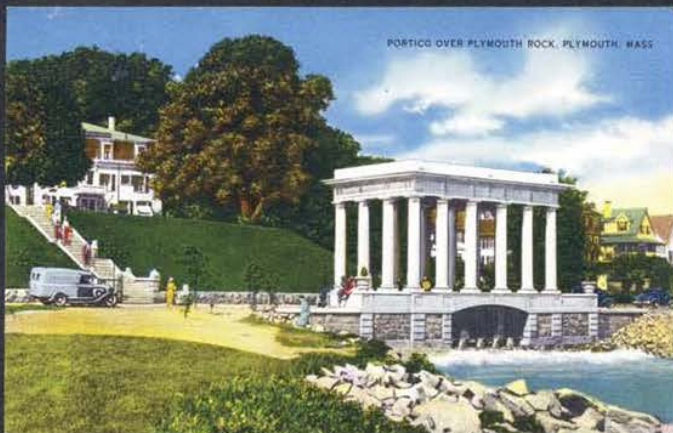
The Original lighthouse  
 was built in 1797, torn down  
 in 1857 and the present tower  
 erected. The second most powerful  
 light on the Atlantic Coast.



## Plymouth Rock



Located on the State Reservation  
Plymouth Mass. landing place  
of the Pilgrims, 21 December, 1620



Portico of stately Columned granite  
erected on the 300th anniversary  
of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Memorial to Pilgrims who Perished the First Year in Plymouth, Mass.



July 25



Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass  
New England's first Cemetery.



National Monument  
to the Forefathers  
Plymouth, Mass



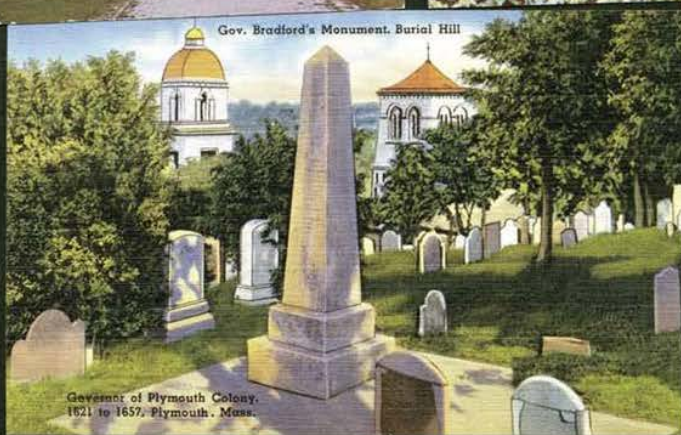
Memorial Fountain  
to Pilgrim Women  
of the Mayflower



Statue of Massasoit  
Protector of the Pilgrims  
Plymouth, Mass.



Gov. Bradford's Monument, Burial Hill



Governor of Plymouth Colony,  
1621 to 1657, Plymouth, Mass.

MASSASOIT STATUE, PLYMOUTH, MASS.



July 20



Myles Standish  
Monument  
Duxbury, Mass



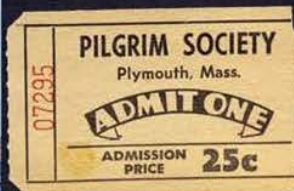
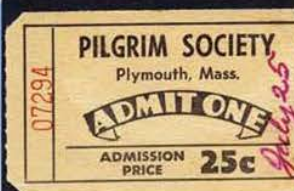
THE PILGRIM MAIDEN, PLYMOUTH, MASS.



Mayflower II



Mayflower II  
will be berthed  
permanently  
in  
Plymouth, Mass.





Hampton Beach, New Hampshire



Had Clam Chowder here.

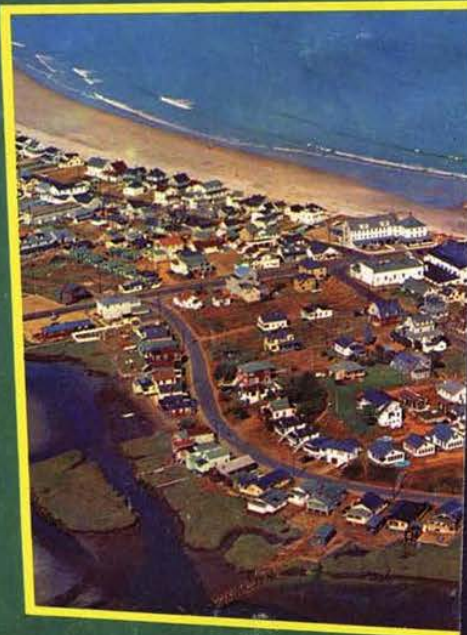


Hampton Beach, New Hampshire  
with a section of its fabulous  
beach, with Great Boars Head  
in the distance.

OLD  
**WELLS**

Founded  
1640

By-The-Sea



10 MILES OF MAINE BEACHES

Had watermelon

July  
27-28

we  
were  
house  
guests  
at  
Elmwood  
Cabins  
Wells, Maine  
watched  
Telenovela  
until 10 P.M.

next morning  
our hosts  
served us  
pure maple  
syrup on  
hot cakes

I made  
Carrot juice

Bought gallon  
Pure Maple Syrup





## Old Wells By-the-Sea

### The Finest Vacation Spot in Vacationland, U.S.A.

## Old By-The-Sea

Over 300 years ago situated on U. S. Highway No. 1 is 75 miles North of Boston; 30 miles South of Portland and only 75 miles from the beautiful White Mountains. It has much to offer the vacationist. One of the first English settlements on the coast of Maine, it used to be a small harbor, and steps have been taken to reopen it. The quiet, peaceful surroundings combined with the pure, clean air and relaxation assure you complete rest and relaxation. Our broad, white-sand beach provides excellent salt-water bathing, adequately protected by Red Cross water safety instructors. They sponsor the swimming classes daily, these classes are sponsored by the Town.

There are several small picturesque villages where lobstermen ply their trade — drives and walks along some of the rocky coastline where the restless waves pound jagged rocks.



## Recreation

First-run motion pictures, Summer Stock presenting stars of stage, screen and television, in Broadway productions — horseback riding, bowling, dancing, and several golf courses may be found nearby.

Excellent salt-water fishing (no license required) off the rocks or deep-sea fishing parties, leaving daily from Perkin's Cove at near-by Ogunquit. Sailing and motor trips available daily.

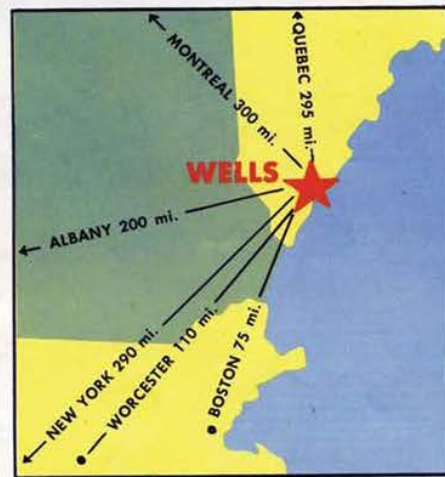
## Accommodations

There is a wide range of accommodations in hotels, motels, guest homes, cottages for rent by week, month or season. There are many fine restaurants and dining rooms where you will find the famous Maine Lobster and other seafoods at their best. Also steak and chicken dinners along with a great variety of other foods served in the good old Down-East manner.



## Free Parking

areas can be found both at the Beach and in Town. Shopping centers, with all stores providing the best in merchandise and groceries, and you will find friendly, courteous service. There are artist colonies, art museums, hobby and shops and for those who like to roam around the historical there are old goals, houses, cottages and various other places of interest.



## Churches

of Catholic and Protestant denominations are located within the area. Many are of early origin and still show their original architectural features. Some were founded in the early 17th and 18th centuries.

**TRAIN:** Overnight service from New York to Wells Beach railroad station. Several trains daily from Boston, also railroad connections available from all Canadian provinces to Portland and Boston, thence to Wells Beach by train or bus.

**AUTO:** A series of express highways in New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts connect with toll turnpikes of New Hampshire and Maine. Turn off U. S. #1 or Maine turnpike at Wells.

**PLANE:** Daily flights by Northeast Airlines from New York, Boston and Montreal to Portland. Train or bus service to Wells.

For further information, please write to:

**THE OLD-WELLS-BY-THE-SEA-  
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION  
WELLS, MAINE**

Folders Prepared and Color Photography  
by EDWARD D. HOFFER, Ogunquit, Maine

Colors in U.S.A. by Western Lithograph Corp., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.



Tate died in town  
of Falmouth, now  
Portland, Maine,  
in 1794. and his  
grave may be seen  
in the old cemetery  
not far from the house.

We stayed at  
Elmwood Cabins as  
house guests 2 nights  
drove up to Portland  
Maine Sunday  
28th

# ELMWOOD CABINS

ROOMS

KITCHENETTES

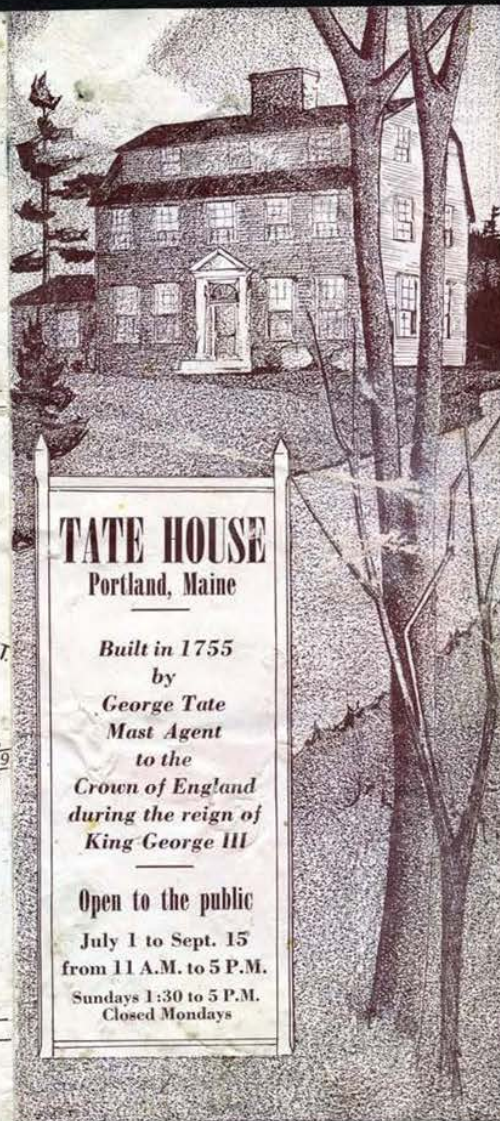
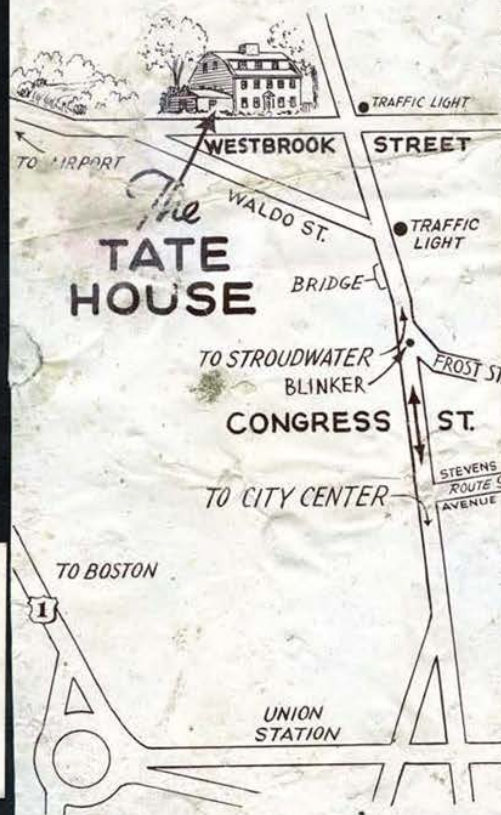
HEATED

SHOWERS

NO. 1 HIGHWAY WELLS, MAINE

TEL. 237 M 1

## Route to the Tate House 1270 Westbrook Street Portland, Maine



## TATE HOUSE

Portland, Maine

Built in 1755  
by

George Tate  
Mast Agent

to the  
Crown of England  
during the reign of  
King George III

Open to the public

July 1 to Sept. 15  
from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Sundays 1:30 to 5 P.M.  
Closed Mondays



Greater Portland's **LOCATION** on Casco Bay, its nearness to lakes, beaches, mountains, and woodlands, and its pleasant way of life make it ideal for recreation, commerce, and industry.



Continuous settlement in Portland dates from 1633, and has left the city one of the richest **HISTORICAL** backgrounds in New England. Portland was destroyed twice by Indian raids; once by a British fleet; and again in 1866, by fire. The city's official motto, "Resurgam", meaning "I will rise again", is a reflection of the early citizen's attitude toward these hardships.

Portland's ice-free, natural harbor has been one of its greatest assets since the first settlers arrived. Among the deepest and safest harbors on the Atlantic Coast, its piers are closer to the open ocean than any other port. It is the nearest deep water port to Europe, and is closer in nautical mileage to east coast South American ports than New Orleans.

Portland is the shipping and receiving port for thousands of tons of woodpulp, paper, lumber, coal, grain, sulphur, china clay, oil, and general cargo. South Portland, across the harbor, is the terminus of the Portland-Montreal Pipe Line and docks several hundred oil tankers a year.

Large fishing fleets use the **PORT OF PORTLAND** as a base of operations; and millions of pounds of cod, haddock, tuna, and other fish are landed at Portland docks annually. Many Maine lobstermen also call the harbor home, and their catches are shipped by truck, train, and plane to all parts of the country.

Over half of Maine's population lives within a fifty mile radius of Portland, creating a wholesale and retail center for more than 500,000 people. It contains the largest **BUSINESS** sections.



Ocean freighters of many shipping lines make Portland a port of call. Deepwater anchorage adjacent to large storage warehouses and railroad lines, plus an experienced force of longshoremen combine to make Portland a leading American seaport.







Doubleday Field, Cooperstown,  
N. Y. Birthplace of Baseball  
and scene of a Major League  
Exhibition Game each Summer

We returned to Ayer,  
Mass. July 29.

Milo's furlow began  
July 30 - we left Ft. Devens  
11:30 a.m.



National Baseball Hall of Fame  
and Museum, Inc. Cooperstown,  
N. Y.

Hall of Fame plaques of  
baseball's immortals. Attractive  
exhibits include ancient  
and current equipment,  
trophies, memorable photographs,  
bats, gloves, uniforms, shoes,  
showing the history of the game.







James Fenimore Cooper  
famed author of the  
Leatherstocking Tales,  
stands in the center  
of the Cooper Grounds  
on the site of Cooper's old  
home, Otsego Hall.



Otsego Lake  
Cooperstown, N.Y.  
Scene of James  
Fenimore Cooper's  
"Leatherstocking"  
and "Deerslayer"  
Stories.



H-O-T-E-M-A-W-E (Mocking Bird) Cherokee INDIAN PRINCESS  
brilliant interpreter of "Songs and Legends of the  
American Indian" at TOTEM INDIAN VILLAGE



GREEN  
RAIN BOW,  
Winnebago  
and Hopi  
INDIAN,  
famed  
Hoop and  
Eagle  
dancer  
at Totem  
Indian  
Village

Route 80, 6 miles  
north of Cooperstown N.Y.





Indian Statue "Hail to the Sunrise"

#### THE MOHAWK TRAIL

The Mohawk Trail follows as near as possible the original trail used three hundred years ago by war parties of Mohawk Indians over the Hoosac Mountain, which was the main barrier between the Hudson Valley and the Connecticut Valley.

Where the Indians of long ago used the high points of the Hoosac Range as look-outs to be sure their path was clear of an enemy, the traveler today uses these same high points to survey the outstanding scenic beauty of the East.

From The Summit of The Mohawk, one may look over several mountain ranges, into four states, and take in view rivers, lakes, villages and cities, in one sweeping panorama. Also, widely known is the unique Hairpin Turn, which affords a breath-taking view of the Hoosac Valley and the surrounding Berkshire Hills.

The Mohawk and Taconic Trail is the shortest scenic highway in and out of New England, and is the Gateway to New England.

The Taconic Trail is a continuation of the Mohawk Trail toward the West. The Taconic Summit affords a panoramic vista of the Hudson Valley and Western Mass. & Vermont.



Slept July 30.  
Amsterdam N.Y. as  
house guest.

31<sup>st</sup> I walked over  
to the Guy Johnson  
Home, built by  
Sir William Johnson  
in 1766 for his  
daughter Mary and  
her husband Guy  
Johnson, Sir William's  
Nephew.

Sir William Johnson  
statue on the  
Johnson property  
near his Baronal  
Home, Johnstown,  
New York.

SLEPT JULY 31 - PLEASANT VALLEY MOTOR COURT, EAST of MADISON, NY.  
AUG. 1<sup>ST</sup> WITNESSED FIRST OPERATION of MACHINE PICKING of GREEN BEANS.



SEE THE 16<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL

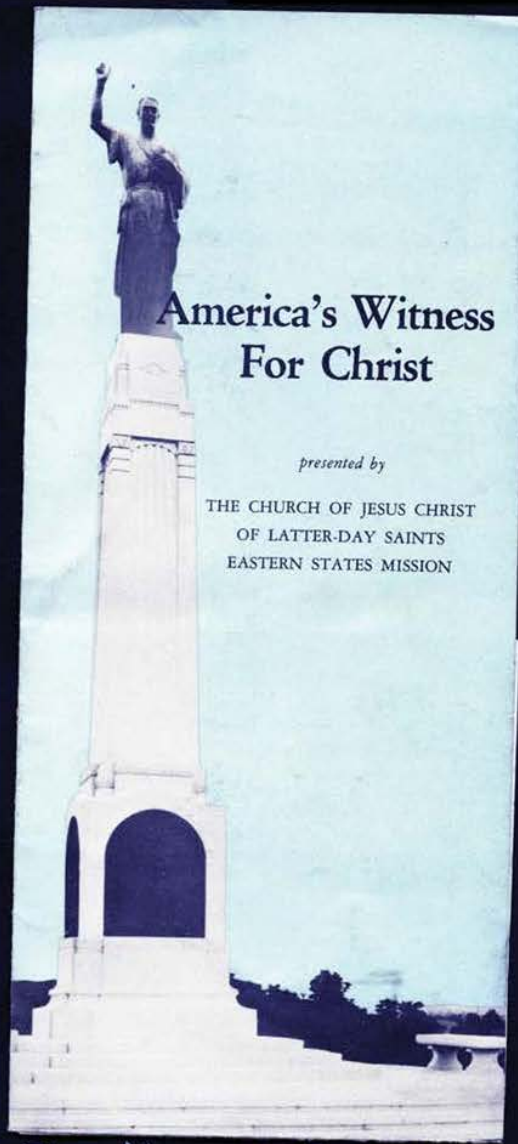
# MORMON *Pageant*

AMERICA'S  
WITNESS FOR CHRIST

AUG. 1-2-3  
HILL CUMORAH  
9:30 P.M.



4 MILES SO. OF PALMYRA-HIWAY 21  
EVERYONE WELCOME - FREE PARKING - SEATING



America's Witness  
For Christ

*presented by*

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST  
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS  
EASTERN STATES MISSION

THE MORMON PAGEANT



## Pageant highlights



*The Prophet Ezekiel testifies of the Bible (Stick of Judah) and The Book of Mormon (Stick of Joseph) Ezekiel 37: 15-21*



*General Moroni—Christian Commander*



*Prophet Abinadi is burned at the stake*



*Prophet Nephi sees the Birth of Christ in vision*

## "AMERICA'S FOREMOST RELIGIOUS PAGEANT"



*King Lamoni watches the historical portrayal of his people*



*Joseph Smith instructed by the Angel Moroni*



## Pageant highlights



*The Prophet Ezekiel testifies of the Bible (Stick of Judah) and The Book of Mormon (Stick of Joseph) Ezekiel 37: 15-21*

### Scene 1

#### SAVIOR TELLS OF ANOTHER PEOPLE

During his ministry in Jerusalem the Savior spoke of another fold he must visit saying, "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd." The people to whom the Savior referred lived on this continent. They kept a history of their dealings with God the Eternal Father and his Son, Jesus Christ. That record is now called THE BOOK OF MORMON.

God has always insisted that records be kept. Just as the descendants of Judah (the Jews) kept the Bible, the people of this continent kept THE BOOK OF MORMON. Thus Ezekiel's words were fulfilled when he said, "The word of the Lord came again unto me, saying, moreover, thou son of man, take thee one stick, and write upon it, for Judah, and for the children of Israel his companions: then take another stick, and write upon it, for Joseph.



*General Moroni—Christian Commander*

### Scene 3 (Continued)

these plates now bears his father's name — THE BOOK OF MORMON. Moroni completed these records and hid them in the Hill Cumorah in 421 A.D.

### Scene 4

#### NEPHI SHOWN THE FUTURE

More than five centuries before Christ, the Lord showed the prophet Nephi in vision great scenes of the future. The Virgin Mary; Mary and the Christ Child; Christ ministering to the people; the arrest of Christ and the crucifixion in Jerusalem were some of the things he beheld.

BOOK OF MORMON—pages 17-25

### Scene 5

#### KING BENJAMIN TEACHES THE DOCTRINES OF CHRIST

King Benjamin, a righteous king, leads his people into prosperity and spirituality. He teaches them



*Prophet Abinadi is burned at the stake*

### Scene 9

#### A NATION STRUGGLES FOR LIBERTY

Christian armies arise in protest against dictatorship and bondage.

BOOK OF MORMON—pages 309-312

### Scene 10

#### SIGNS ARE GIVEN

Samuel the Lamanite warns the people of their evil ways. He gives them unmistakable signs of Christ's birth and crucifixion in Jerusalem.

BOOK OF MORMON—pages 393-395

### Scene 11

#### CHRIST IS CRUCIFIED

Because of wickedness and unbelief, great destruction is wrought upon the land and only the righteous survive.



*Scene 1*

**SAVIOR TELLS OF ANOTHER PEOPLE**

During his ministry in Jerusalem the Savior spoke of another fold he must visit saying, "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd." The people to whom the Savior referred lived on this continent. They kept a history of their dealings with God the Eternal Father and his Son, Jesus Christ. That record is now called **THE BOOK OF MORMON**.

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The world knows the stick (scroll) of Judah is the Bible. The stick (scroll) of Joseph spoken of in the same scripture is **THE BOOK OF MORMON**. Though they are separate records they have come forth with a oneness of purpose—to testify of Jesus Christ.

*Scene 2*

**JOSEPH SMITH INSTRUCTED  
BY MORONI**

The Angel Moroni, a resurrected being sent as a messenger from the presence of God, tells Joseph Smith of **THE BOOK OF MORMON**.

*Scene 3*

**HOLY RECORD ON PLATES OF GOLD**

Moroni relates how his father, Mormon, abridged the greater part of the holy records and engraved them on golden plates. The abridgment from

*Scene 3 (Continued)*

these plates now bears his father's name—**THE BOOK OF MORMON**. Moroni completed these records and hid them in the Hill Cumorah in 421 A.D.

*Scene 4*

**NEPHI SHOWN THE FUTURE**

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**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 17-25**

*Scene 5*

**KING BENJAMIN TEACHES  
THE DOCTRINES OF CHRIST**

King Benjamin, a righteous king, leads his people into prosperity and spirituality. He teaches them the doctrines of Christ.

**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 136-146**

*Scene 6*

**ANCIENT PROPHET SEALS  
TESTIMONY WITH HIS LIFE**

King Noah condemns the Prophet Abinadi to death by fire because of his prophecies.

**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 155-167**

*Scene 7*

**REBELLIOUS SONS CONVERTED**

Scornful of his father's teachings, Alma the younger, with the sons of Mosiah attempt to lead the people away from God. Miraculously converted by an angel, they become great missionaries of the Gospel.

**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 186-189**

*Scene 8*

**DEFIANT LAMANITES ARE  
CONVERTED**

A Lamanite king receives the Gospel and leads his people to the truth.

**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 240-250**

*Scene 9*

**A NATION STRUGGLES FOR LIBERTY**

Christian armies arise in protest against dictatorship and bondage.

**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 309-312**

*Scene 10*

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**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 393-395**

*Scene 11*

**CHRIST IS CRUCIFIED**

Because of wickedness and unbelief, great destruction is wrought upon the land and only the righteous survive.

*Scene 12*

**GOD, THE ETERNAL FATHER  
PRESENTS HIS SON, JESUS CHRIST**

Christ, the creator of the heavens and the earth and all things that in them are, stands in the midst of his people. "I was with the Father from the beginning, and in me hath the Father glorified his name. I am the light and the life of the world."

**BOOK OF MORMON—pages 420-421**

*Scene 13*

**CHRIST ORGANIZES HIS CHURCH  
IN ANCIENT AMERICA**

The Savior's mission to the Nephites is completed in fulfillment of prophecy. Moroni seals the record with his testimony: "And when ye shall receive these things, I would exhort you that ye would ask God, the Eternal Father, in the name of Christ, if these things are not true; and if ye shall ask with a sincere heart, with real intent, having faith in Christ, he will manifest the truth of it unto you, by the power of the Holy Ghost."

**BOOK OF MORMON—page 520**



# Mormons Hold Dress Rehearsal on Hill Cumorah In Preparation for Historical Pageant Tonight



**CONFLICT**—Neil Coleman, upper left, priest of the church in role of Alma the younger, attempts to take scroll from Loren Nelson, in role of another priest, in scene from Mormon pageant, "America's Witness for

Christ" to be presented tonight, tomorrow and Saturday nights at 9:30 on Hill Cumorah near Palmyra. Alma, scornful of his father's teachings, with sons of Mosiah attempts to lead the people away from god.

By ROBIN TURKEL

**PALMYRA, July 31** — The pageantry of the Mormon Church was re-enacted here tonight during the dress rehearsal of the many-splendored tableaux on Hill Cumorah.

It was here—four miles south of the village—that, followers believe, a poor Western New York farmer named Joseph Smith was given possession by the Angel Moroni of the golden plates of the Book of Mormon.

## 300 Assist in Work

A cast and crew of some 300 Mormons from all over the United States worked hard on final touches for the 16th annual pageant, opening tomorrow night, that dramatizes the background of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

"The rehearsal was bad, very bad," said the director, Dr. Harold L. Hansen, of Provo, Utah, after an evening of sharpening details through a loudspeaker on the jagged hillside set. But a bad dress rehearsal traditionally augurs a fine opening night performance.

This thought lifted spirits considerably for the young cast, principally college students. Many came from Salt Lake City and the West Coast, some from the Eastern States mission territory.

The pageant — "America's Witness for Christ" — is expected to attract 70,000 to 100,000 admission-free spectators tomorrow, Friday and Saturday evenings at 9:30.

## Trumpets Mark Start

The rehearsal started under a hot, cloudless sky at 7:30 p.m., when five white-robed trumpeters heralded the pageant from the peak of Hill Cumorah.

The martial call of Mormon Christendom rolled down the vast stage, a quarter of a mile to the first crude row of wooden benches.

The hidden stereophonic sound system blended richly the music of the prophets, which soared through the lodge-pole pine and cedar wings of the 230-foot wide grass stage.

Actors in Biblical costumes awaited their cues by sipping pop in little knots at the foot of the hill as Dr. Hansen called for the next scenes, and Elder J. Bonner Ritchie of San Francisco, publicity director, helped herd the cast.

Night came and the lighting crews went to work. They had been up until 4:30 this morning stringing miles of cable over the hill, hiding it in furrows and behind hillocks.

The work will go on until dawn tomorrow.

Then, while the sun is high, there will be scant rest.

As dusk folds round Hill Cumorah, where 124 years ago, according to the Mormon belief, Joseph Smith first beheld the golden tablets, the trumpets will signal the heavens and the "Saviour will tell of another people . . ."



# Palmyra Courier-Journal

Palmyra, New York, Thursday, August 1, 1957

Single Copy - Seven Cents

10

ROCHESTER, N. Y., TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1956

## Democrat and Chronicle

Without or with offence to friends or foes I sketch your world exactly as it goes.—Byron

L. E. BLANCHARD, Editor

GEORGE E. SHOALS, Managing Editor

NORRIS W. VAGG, Assistant Managing Editor

DON U. BRIDGE, General Manager

AL F. MAHAN, Business Manager

Published by Gannett Co., Inc., 57 Main St., E., Rochester 4, N.Y. First published January 1, 1833, as "The Morning Advertiser"; name changed to "The Daily Democrat" February 8, 1834; combined with The Chronicle December 1, 1870; with The Rochester Herald 1926.

### Bible Passage

Psalms 143: 10: Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God; thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness.

### The Mormon Pageant

It is a tribute to the spiritual texture of the Rochester area that a religious pageant can outdraw the most ballyhooed sports or professional entertainment event. We turn to the annual Mormon pageant at Hill Cumorah, to be presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, as a case in point.

If history repeats, up to 100,000 people will see the dramatization of events recorded in the Book of Mormon. History is quite likely to repeat because with every passing year the production is improved and refined. The site is holy to those of the Mormon faith. But the story told on the largest staging area in the country is intriguing to those of other faiths.

The spectacle is a production, in the deepest sense of the word. The same words—lighting, sound, costumes, stage crews, cues, music—that bounce around back stage in the professional theater are familiar to pageant officials. But there is a difference, that of motive. Therein lies the key to the magnetic quality of the pageant. Its basic purpose is to deliver a message keyed to a better life.

Americans respond readily to such motives. We can be grateful we live in an atmosphere of freedom in which any religious group can make its appeal and in which we are equally free to reject or accept it.

## First Performance Tonight Of "America's Witness For Christ"



DR. HAROLD I. HANSEN

Tonight will be the initial performance of the 1957 presentation of the Mormon religious pageant, "America's Witness For Christ", to be followed by performances on Friday and Saturday evenings, starting at 9:30 p.m. each evening.

With the premiere of a complete new musical score, new and rewritten scenes, new costumes, and a larger cast, this year's presentation promises to greatly enhance prestige as America's largest and most impressive drama spectacle.

The Mormon Pageant is an elaborate panorama of events taken from the history of pre-Columbus America, as recorded in the Book of Mormon. The Book of Mormon tells of an ancient civilization which flourished in this Western hemisphere from 600 B.C. to 400 A.D. The record of these great nations - of their periods of alternate devotion and indifference to God's teachings, of their rise and fall, is the subject matter for the pageant.

A stirring part of the Pageant is when Jesus Christ, as a resurrected being, appears to these people and establishes his teachings among them. Through this

event has come America's affirmation of Christ's divine mission. The Book of Mormon comes to the world through the translation in 1829 by Joseph Smith from metallic plates removed from Cumorah Hill, upon which the pageant is presented. The total production crew equals over 600, with 200 of these being heard via the high fidelity stereophonic sound system installed this year.

The blackness of the night provides a natural curtain for the pageant. As the performance unfolds, the western slope of the hill is turned into a brilliant array of colored lights, costumes and drama. A series of four major stages and several minor ones, provide setting for the action as it moves up and down the hill.

Music for the pageant is a new original choral and orchestral work by Dr. Crawford Gates. It is performed and recorded by the Utah State Symphony and the Brigham Young University Combined Chorus on location in the great Salt Lake Tabernacle with its famous organ. To capture the utmost realism and full dimensional effect of this chorus-orchestra-organ combination, Dr. Hansen turned to the stereophonic recording and reproducing principle perfected by one of the nation's most distinguished sound scientists, Dr. Harvey Fletcher, Brigham Young University, formerly director of original research at the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The Book of Mormon story itself has a marvelous message, but when presented with highly technical lighting system, the moving musical background, and a cast living every minute of the part they are enacting, we can readily see why this endeavor is acclaimed "America's foremost religious pageant".



Pageant  
directed by  
Dr. Harold I. Hansen  
music  
Composed and Conducted  
by  
Dr. Crawford Gates.  
recorded by  
Utah State Symphony  
and  
Brigham Young  
University  
Combined Chorus.  
9:30 P.M.  
Hill Cumorah,  
Palmyra, N.Y.



Angel Moroni Monument near  
Palmyra, New York

The Angel Moroni Monument, a forty foot granite and bronze structure which stands atop the Hill Cumorah, a large drumlin formation, near Palmyra, N.Y. was erected in 1935 at a cost of \$30,000.

Near the monument in 1827 Joseph Smith, twenty-one years of age, received from the Angel, Moroni, a resurrected being, a record of the inhabitants of North and South America, ancestors of the people now known as the American Indians, and a record of Christ's ministry in America.



"SILENCE" Sign - TO  
ENTRANCE



SACRED GROVE WHERE JOSEPH SMITH PRAYED  
AND RECEIVED A VISITATION OF HEAVENLY PERSONAGES



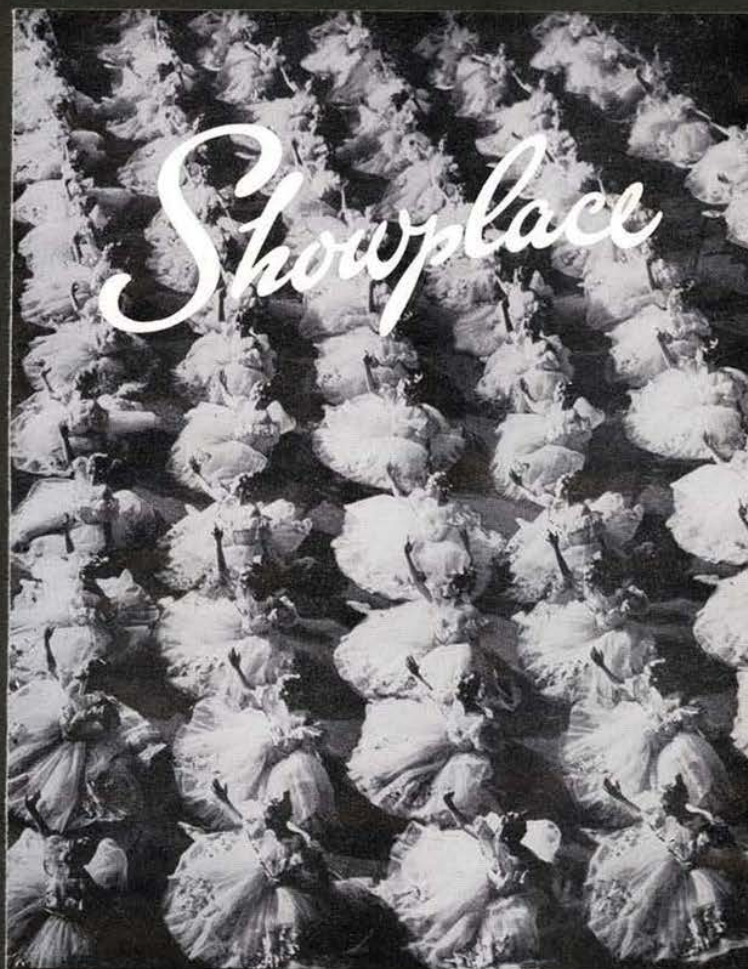




*Lower Manhattan from  
Governor's Island, New York City*



*Nightfall in Lower Manhattan,  
with Brooklyn Bridge, New York City.*



## RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

Rockefeller Center





MARILYN MONROE



LAURENCE OLIVIER

## RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

Radio City Music Hall Corporation  
RUSSELL V. DOWNING, President  
JAMES F. GOULD, Vice President

## PROGRAM

WEEK BEGINNING THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1957

## SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION

LEON LEONIDOFF, Senior Producer  
RUSSELL MARKERT, Producer and Director of Rockettes

### 1. MUSIC HALL GRAND ORGAN

Richard Leibert, Raymond Bohr, Joseph Surace

### 2. "BIG TOWN—NEW YORK IS A SUMMER FESTIVAL"

Produced by Leon Leonidoff

Settings by James Stewart Morcom. Costumes designed by Frank Spencer—executed by Louise Bayer. Lighting effects by Eugene Braun, Director of Stage Operations, John Jackson, Production Assistant, Nicholas Daks, Special lyrics by Albert Stillman, Associate Director of Rockettes, Emilia Sherman.

#### A. "On the Mall"

"The Big Parade"—Marches by John Philip Sousa  
Music Hall Symphony Orchestra  
Raymond Paige, Director  
Leon Zawisza, John Dosso, Associate Conductors

#### B. "Manhattan Skyline"

Ronnie Ronalde  
William Maun as Father Knickerbocker  
Music Hall Glee Club  
(Raymond Paige, Director; Ralph Hunter, Associate)

#### C. "Showplace of the Nation"

Music by Chopin  
Conrad Ludlow  
Music Hall Ensemble of Corps de Ballet and Rockettes  
(Margaret Sande, Ballet Director)

#### D. "Channel Four"

Kurt Frindt's Morlidor Trio

#### E. "Rockefeller Plaza"

Music Hall Glee Club

#### F. "Ambassadors of Good Will"

Music Hall Rockettes  
(Dances by Emilia Sherman)

### G. "Father Knickerbocker"

Finale  
Entire Company

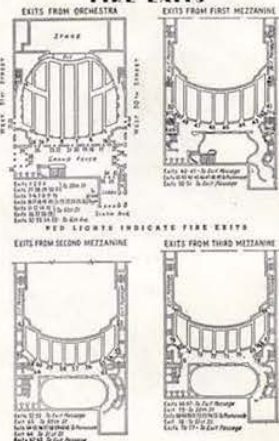
### 3. "THE PRINCE AND THE SHOWGIRL"

Produced and directed by Laurence Olivier. Executive Producer, Milton H. Greene. From a screenplay and play by Terrence Rattigan. Color by Technicolor. By Marilyn Monroe Productions, Inc. and L.O.P. Ltd. A Warner Bros. release.

### THE CAST

ELsie	MARILYN MONROE
THE REGENT	LAURENCE OLIVIER
The Queen Dowager	SYBIL THORNDIKE
Northbrook	RICHARD WATTIS
King Nicholas	JEREMY SPENSER
Col. Hoffman	ESMOND KNIGHT
Major Domo	PAUL HARDWICK
Maud	ROSAMUND GREENWOOD
The Ambassador	AUBREY DEXTER
Lady Sunningdale	MAXINE AUDLEY
Call Boy	HAROLD GOODWIN
Valet with Violin	ANDREA MALANDRINOS
Maisie Springfield	JEAN KENT

### RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL FIRE EXITS



**FIRE NOTICE:** The exit, indicated by a red light and sign, nearest to the seat you occupy, is the shortest route to the street. In the event of fire or other emergency please do not run—WALK TO THAT EXIT.

EDWARD F. CAVANAGH, JR., Fire Commissioner

### SCHRAFFT'S... A HIGH SPOT ON ANY EVENING'S PROGRAM!

IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER 21 W. 51st St. between 5th and 6th Aves. Cocktails and Dinner Served to 8:30 p.m. Fountain and counter service to midnight	556 FIFTH AVENUE Near 46th St. Cocktails and Dinner Served to 8:30 p.m. Colonial Dinner 5 to 8 p.m. Candy and gifts mailed from any Schrafft's 40 Restaurants about town	SIXTH AVE., COR. 49th ST. Counter shop offers meals, cocktails and soda fountain service. Dinner to 8:30 p.m. Cocktails and Supper to Midnight.
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**SCHRAFFT'S**

Candy and gifts mailed from any Schrafft's  
40 Restaurants about town

Director of Theatre Operations... SYDNEY GOLDMAN  
Box Office Treasurer... ARTHUR CLARY

Director of Advertising and Publicity... FRED L. LYNCH  
Press Representative... EDWARD SERLIN

## CONVENIENT EVENING PARKING ROCKEFELLER CENTER GARAGE

Next time you're in the neighborhood for dinner, the theatre or overnight, take advantage of the conveniently located Rockefeller Center Garage. Entrance on 49th St., between 5th Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas.

**Efficient, meticulous service, 24 hours a day**







Mayflower built at Brixham,  
England: sailed from Plymouth,  
England, to Plymouth, Mass.,  
by Capt. Villiers in April 1957.  
Mayflower II will be berthed permanently  
at Plymouth Plantation Eel River  
Site in Plymouth, Massachusetts

Chicago Daily Tribune  
Tuesday, July 2, 1957  
Part 1—Page 2 H

## COPTER STALLS MAYFLOWER II IN N. Y. HARBOR

Plane Sets Up Wind  
that Becalms Ship

BY HAROLD HUTCHINGS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

New York, July 1—The Mayflower II arrived in New York today amid a colorful harbor reception under the eyes of hundreds of thousands of office workers watching from skyscraper windows. It was just 337 years late, in a sense, for the original Pilgrim ship missed the Hudson river for which it was really looking in 1620, and landed instead at Provincetown and Plymouth, Mass., thus fixing the course of much of America's history.

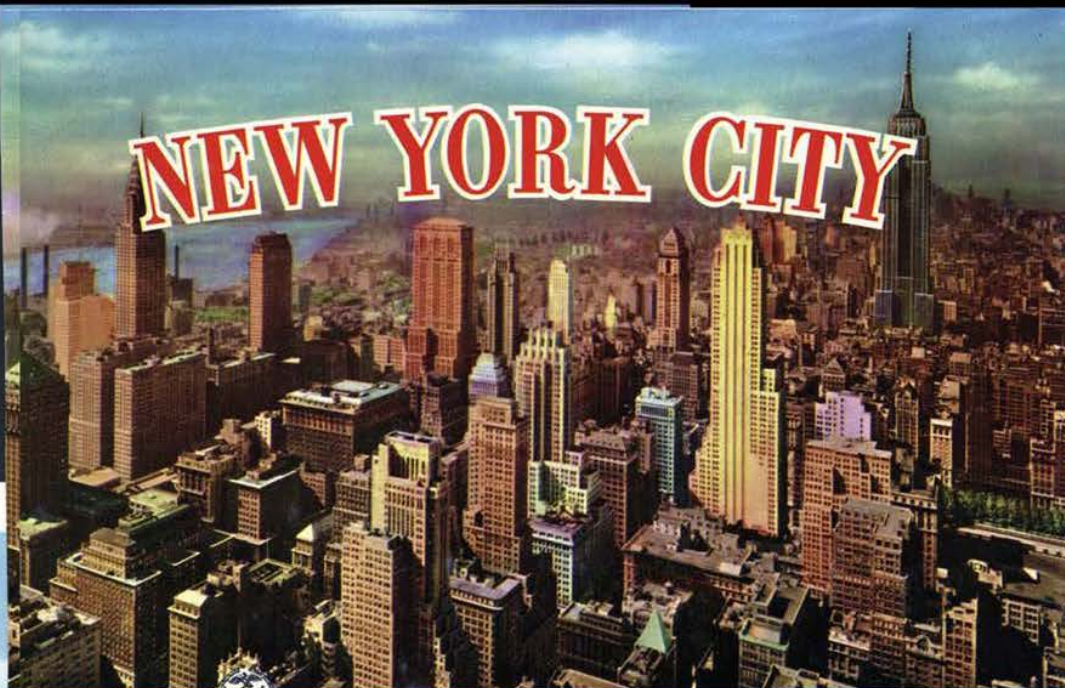


CHINESE SHRINE CHINATOWN N.Y. CITY.

OLDEST THEATRE



# NEW YORK CITY

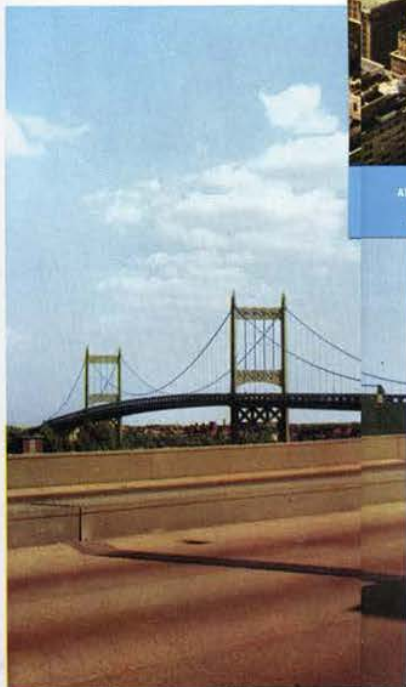


ALL VIEWS REPRODUCED  
FROM KODACHROME



Seal of the City  
of New York

## *The Wonder City of the World*



Left: Triboro Bridge. A giant in size and bridge-building genius, its graceful, curving arms connect in varying levels the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens.

Below: George Washington Bridge. One of the colossal triumphs of bridge building. It spans the Hudson River to connect upper Manhattan with New Jersey. Its towers, eighty feet higher than the Washington Monument, are almost three-quarters of a mile apart.





*Black lines - 5th Ave N.Y. City*



Above: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Fifth Ave. at 82nd Street. World renowned center of art treasures is a famous Fifth Avenue landmark.



1: Washington Square Arch, located at the beginning of Fifth Avenue. Under this imposing arch marched the return-victorious Army of the United States in World War I.



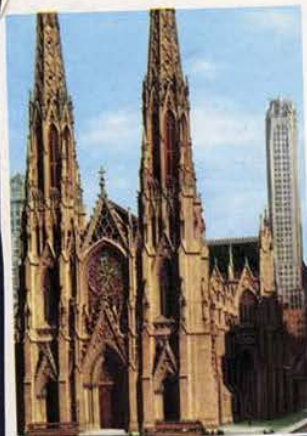
Right: Hayden Planetarium on 81st Street and Central Park West. In this impressive, modern structure the drama of the universe and the sky unfolds.







Cathedral of St. John the Divine, located between Cathedral Parkway and 113th Street from Amsterdam Avenue to Morningside Drive, is the largest Gothic Cathedral in the world.



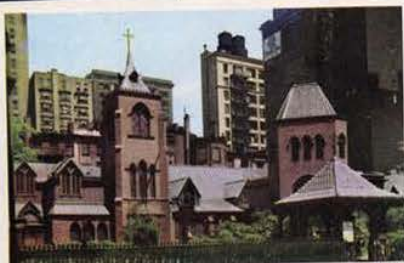
## Churches

Left: St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the center of New York is familiar to travellers the world over. It stands as the eastern boundary of Radio City on Fifth Avenue. Its twin spires are 330 feet high. The Cathedral is 400 feet long and seats 4500 people.

Right: Riverside Church, on 122nd Street and Riverside Drive, is one of the most beautiful examples of religious architecture.



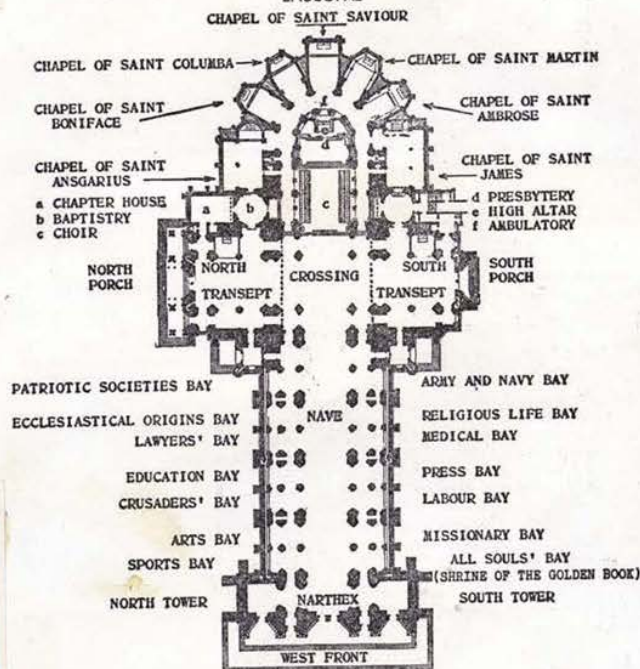
Church of the Transfiguration, located on 29th Street and Fifth Avenue. Better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," it is universally known as the wedding place of many world-famous celebrities.



## THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE



The Cathedral Church of the Diocese of New York  
EPISCOPAL



Cornerstone laid December 27, 1892

Structure about two-thirds built  
Parts not yet completed—North and South  
Transepts; Crossing and Flèche; West  
Towers; and Chapter House

Length, 601 ft. Width, at Transepts, 320 ft.

Height, Western Towers, 266 ft.

Height, Flèche (central spire), 452 ft.

Height, Nave Vaulting, 124 ft.

Size, 16,822,000 cu. ft. Area, 121,000 sq. ft.

There is not one dollar of debt on the building.

Open daily from 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Tours are conducted on weekdays at 11 A.M., Noon, 2 and 4 P.M. On Sundays at 12:30 and 5 P.M. There is no charge for these tours. Visitors are always welcome. A model showing the completed Cathedral (executed in accordance with present plans) is on view in the Exhibit Hall. Five lines of sight seeing buses regularly show their guests through the Cathedral.

### VISIT THE EXHIBIT HALL

Open daily from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Sundays: From close of 11:00 A.M. Service to 3:45 P.M.

(Over)



Right: Chinatown, where East Meets West. Chinese restaurants line Pell and Mott Streets in New York's Chinatown, offering exotic foods served in True Oriental Style.



The Times Square Colorama. A million lights blink . . . and a million lights answer, on the square that knows no night.



This view of Grand Central Terminal, terminus of the New York Central Railroad, shows the original Manhattan elevated highway.





CARRIAGES ON 59<sup>th</sup> STREET  
TOUCH OF THE OLD WORLD WITH ITS  
HORSE DRAWN CARRIAGES ADDS TO  
THE SPLENDOR OF NEW YORK CITY



Connecticut's West Rock Tunnel,  
the costliest of 69 Wilbur Cross  
Parkway projects, is the state's first  
vehicular tunnel. Consisting of twin  
bores 1200 feet in length, it carries divided  
traffic lanes through West Rock, New Haven,  
about 200 below the summit of the ridge.

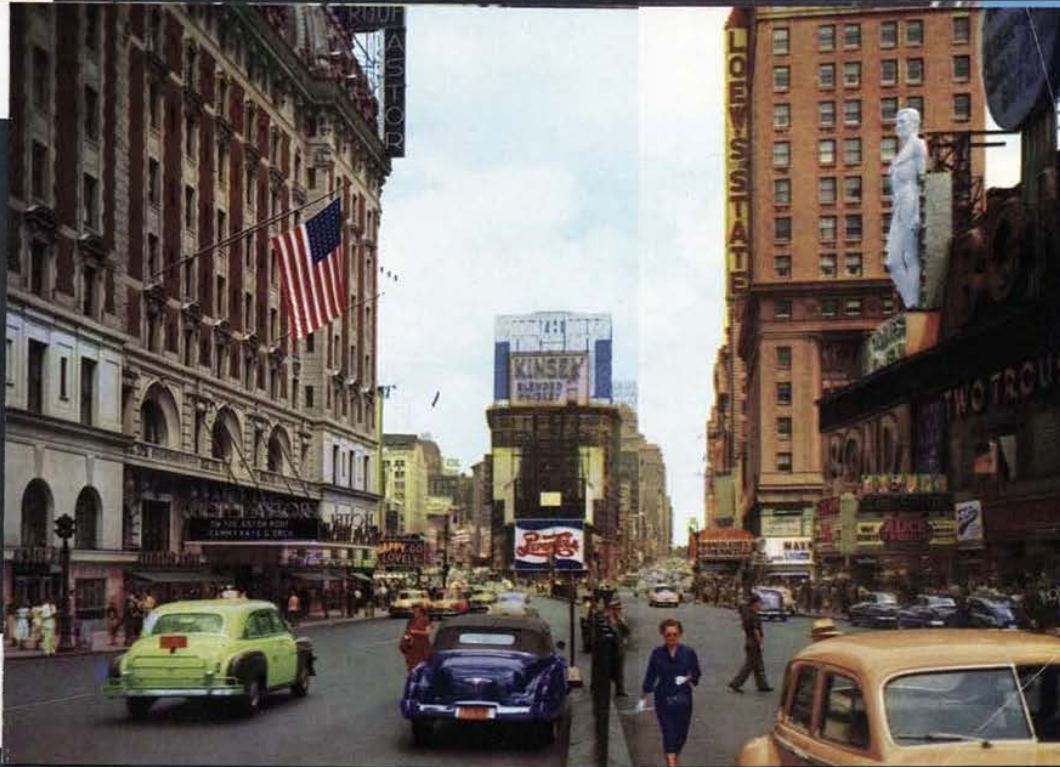


\$2,000,000 project  
started March  
1948, opened  
to traffic  
1 Nov. 1949





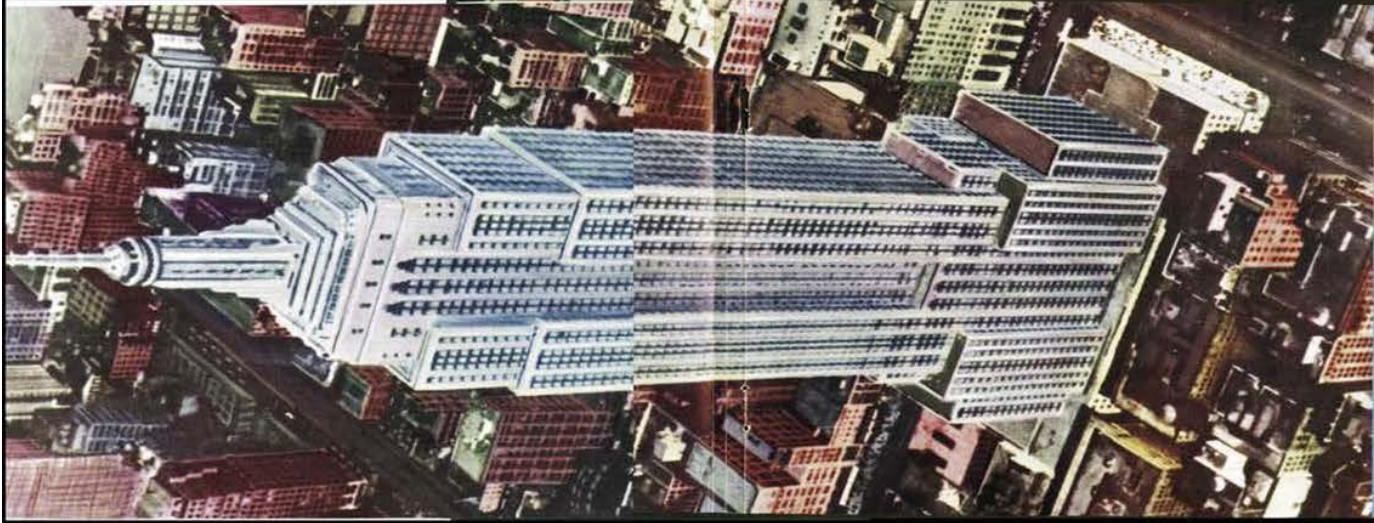
Lincoln Tunnel. This view of New York's vehicular Lincoln Tunnel entrance is seen from the New Jersey side of the Hudson River.



Right. The city's bold tempo and tension is nowhere more noticeably felt than at the Crossroads of the World.

York and is the tallest man made structure in the world. It is 102 stories high, 1472 feet to the top of the TV tower with observation decks on the 86th and 102nd floors.





Stately, impressive, unique, the Empire State Building, 5th Avenue, 33rd to 34th Street, rises as the visual axis of New York and is the tallest man-made structure in the world. It is 102 stories high, 1472 feet to the top of the TV tower with observation decks on the 86th and 102nd floors.



Ebbers Field — Sports capital of the borough of Brooklyn — home field of baseball's renowned Brooklyn Dodgers.

## SPORTS CAPITAL OF THE WORLD



Right: Madison Square Garden, one of the best-known sports palaces in the world.

Left: Polo Grounds — the New York Giants home field, and in the distance, Yankee Stadium, the baseball domain of the New York Yankees — two of New York's prime sports attractions.



Manhattan's mammoth west-side water front frames this picture of the West Side Highway with its bordering building panorama, one of the city's vast commercial centers.







Left: The fountains, which course about the Prometheus Statue, are an imposing monarch at the base of the RCA Building, and head the magnificent Radio City Concourse.



Atlas holds the World aloft outside the famous International Building.



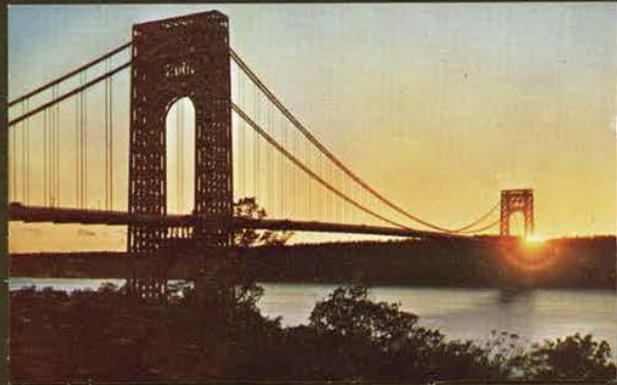
Left: The world-famous Radio City Music Hall, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Center of colossal stage extravaganzas, the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, the Rockettes, Music Hall Ballet Corps, and premiere screen productions.



Empire State Building. The tallest man-made structure in the world. The majestic Empire State Building is 102 stories high, it towers, 1472 feet into New York's Skyscraper Laden Firmament, on World's Famous Fifth Avenue at 33rd to 34th Streets.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE  
over the Hudson River



United Nations  
Building,  
East River in  
back ground,  
New York City



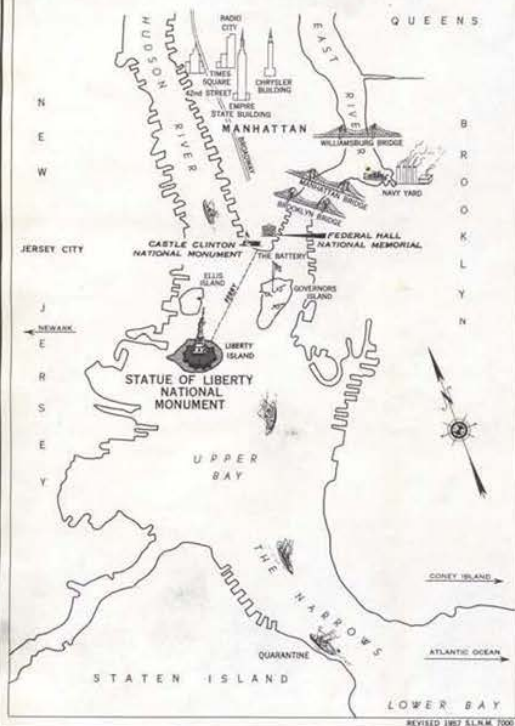
Circle Line - Lighter  
a 3 hour guided cruise around  
New York (Manhattan Island)  
Leaving the foot of West 43<sup>rd</sup> St, Hudson  
River, Pier 83 - 10:30 AM and 2:30 PM  
April to November



BROOKLYN BRIDGE spanning the  
East River and connecting MANHATTAN  
and Brooklyn, erected 1893 is 6,016 feet long.



NEW YORK HARBOR AND THE  
STATUE OF LIBERTY  
NEW YORK



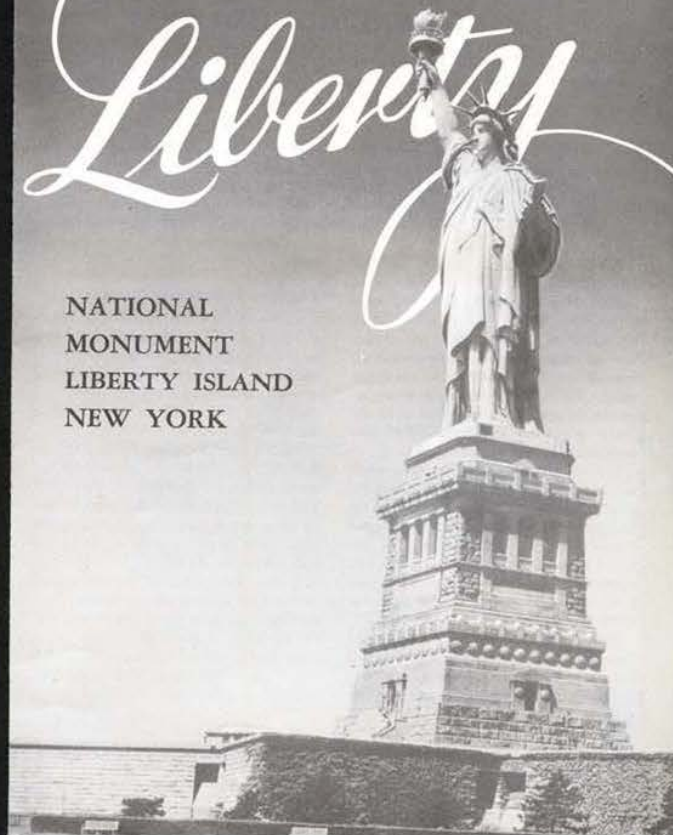
REVISED 1957

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1957-O-414060

STATUE OF

*Liberty*

NATIONAL  
MONUMENT  
LIBERTY ISLAND  
NEW YORK





# STATUE OF LIBERTY

## NATIONAL MONUMENT

*The Statue of Liberty, a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, commemorates the alliance of the two Nations during the American Revolution and stresses their abiding friendship.*

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD was conceived and designed as a symbol of a great international friendship. With the passing of the years its significance has deepened until today it is the most symbolic structure in the United States.

The Statue of Liberty, one of the most colossal sculptures in the history of the world, stands in New York Harbor at the very portal of the New World. It has greeted many millions of the oppressed and of the victors of other lands who have crossed the ocean in search of greater freedom and opportunity. To the whole world, the Statue has become the symbol of those ideals of human liberty upon which our Nation and its form of government were founded.

In its international aspect, the Statue, which was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, commemorates the long friendship between the people of the two Nations. This is a friendship that has continued since the American Revolution when, supported by the French with ships of war, it helped turn the tide of victory to the side of the Colonies.

Then there is symbolism in the design of the Statue itself. The broken shackles of tyranny that are molded at the feet of Liberty have spoken for themselves to generations of people

fleeing tyranny. The tablet in the Statue's left hand, inscribed July 4, 1776, refers to the Declaration of Independence—telling all corners of the American ideal that "all men are created equal." The torch, held high in her right hand, lights the way to freedom and liberty.

### The French Built the Statue

A monument to commemorate the alliance of France and the United States in the War for American Independence was proposed by Edouard de Laboulaye, French historian and commentator. His idea was first offered to a group of his own countrymen shortly after the end of the American Civil War.

A young Alsatian sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, was sent to America to study and discuss the project. As Bartholdi crossed New York Harbor, he conceived the idea of a colossal statue to stand at the very gateway to the New World to represent the one thing man feels most precious—liberty.

Bartholdi's conception of the American Independence memorial was accepted and in November 1875, the Franco-American Union was formed, with Dr. Laboulaye as president, to make plans, secure funds, and prosecute the program. The Statue was to be erected through the joint efforts of the two peoples: the French to give

the Statue proper and the people of the United States the pedestal.

The response of the people of France was quick and warm, and a campaign to raise the necessary funds was launched with public entertainments. The cost of the statue, approximately \$250,000, was far greater than anticipated, however, and it was not until July 1882 that the required amount was subscribed. Every cent of this amount was contributed by popular subscription and governmental assistance was not required.

The mechanics of enlarging Bartholdi's 9-foot "working model" to its present height of 113 feet tested the sculptor's ingenuity. The plaster model was first reproduced four times its original size. Then sections by sections the 36-foot model was enlarged to its existing scale. Copper sheets three-thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness (about that of a silver dollar) were pressed into wood patterns and hammered into shape by hand.

The present green coating of the Statue, a patina, is the result of oxidation of copper. The framework of the Statue, designed by the French engineer, Gustave Eiffel, consists of four huge steel supports which bear the weight of the entire structure. The construction is remarkable when one considers that the width of the face is 10 feet and that of the eyes 2 feet 6 inches. Moreover, the arm carrying the torch is 42 feet long and 12 feet in diameter at the point of greatest thickness.

The arm of the Statue which carries the torch was exhibited in Philadelphia in 1876 at the Centennial Celebration of American Independence. Later in the same year it was exhibited at Madison Square in New York City and then returned to France. The head of the Statue was shown in Paris at the World's Fair held there in 1878. On July 4, 1884, in Paris, the completed Statue was presented to the United States. The following year it was taken apart and the pieces crated for shipment to New York City.

### The Americans Build the Pedestal

Meanwhile a committee in the United States started to raise \$125,000 for the construction of the pedestal. The original estimate cost, however, proved to be about half the amount necessary to complete it. With only 15 feet of the structure completed, work on the pedestal stopped in the fall of 1884, pending subscription of an additional \$100,000. On March 16, 1885, the New York World took up the crusade. In daily editorials, Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the World, aroused public indifference and urged benefit performances, sporting events, and entertainments for the pedestal campaign fund. The drive was so successful that he was able to announce the collection of this fund by August 11, 1885. This was less than 3 months after the drive had been started and 2 months after the arrival of the Statue in the United States.

In 1883, work on the construction of the pedestal, at old Fort Wood on the island in New York Harbor then known as Bedloe's Island, had been commenced under the direction of Gen. Charles P. Stone, engineer in chief. It was built of concrete with a granite facing. Four huge steel girders were built into the walls, with similar girders placed a few feet from the top of the pedestal. These connect with the first set by iron tie rods and continue on up into the framework of the Statue itself. It was only in this way that the 152-foot figure, placed on a pedestal almost 150 feet in height, could withstand the high winds of the bay.

### Dedication and Recent History

Edouard de Laboulaye did not live to see the work finished, and his place as president of the Franco-American Union was taken by Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal. Bartholdi was among those present to see President Grover Cleveland dedicate the Statue on October 28, 1886.

Lighting this gigantic structure to best advantage was a perplexing problem. The system



Steel support for the statue being hammered into shape in Paris workshop.



The view of Statue of Liberty, with Jersey City in background. Courtesy: The Port of New York Authority

of electric lights originally installed has been replaced several times by more modern equipment. The present improved system almost doubles the lighting of the previous installation. The torch itself is equipped with an especially brilliant illumination, which is equivalent to 2,500 times the effect of full moonlight.

The Statue was first placed under the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board, as it was for many years considered an aid to navigation. In 1901, control was transferred to the War Department, which continued to maintain Fort Wood, a small army post, on the island. On October 13, 1924, the Statue of Liberty was declared a national monument by Presidential proclamation. The Army discontinued Fort Wood in 1937 and the remainder of the island was added to the monument.

In 1937, some of the ironwork was replaced and structural features of the Statue were strengthened and reconditioned.

On August 3, 1956, a joint resolution of the Congress approved the change of the island's name to Liberty Island. This was done in recognition of the symbolic significance of the Statue and of the plan to construct at its base, within the walls of old Fort Wood, the American Museum of Immigration, honoring all those who came to this land in search of freedom and opportunity and to whom the Statue of Liberty was a shining beacon.

### Your Visit to the Statue

You may visit the statue by taking a ferry to

Liberty Island. The ferry leaves the landing, situated in Battery Park between Castle Clinton and South Ferry at the lower tip of Manhattan, every hour on the hour, with half-hour schedules during the summer. You may reach the ferry by Broadway bus, by I. R. T. subway, or by M. T. subway.

You will find the monument open daily, Sundays and holidays included, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. During the period daylight saving time is in effect visiting hours are until 6 p. m.

The entire structure is divided into three parts: base, pedestal, and statue proper. The base, an 11-pointed star, part of old Fort Wood, is entered through a tunnel which leads to the lower elevator landing. You have the choice of an elevator or stairway to ascend 16 meters to the top of the pedestal. A small fee is charged for the elevator ride. A 12-story spiral stairway leads from the top of the pedestal to the head of the statue. From the balcony at the top of the pedestal, you will be rewarded with a magnificent view of the Manhattan skyline and the unimpaired activities in the world's greatest harbor.

### Administration

Statue of Liberty National Monument is administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Liberty Island, New York 4, N. Y., is in immediate charge.

A 40-page booklet on the Statue of Liberty may be purchased at the monument or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for 25 cents a copy.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fred A. Sauton, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, Director



The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.



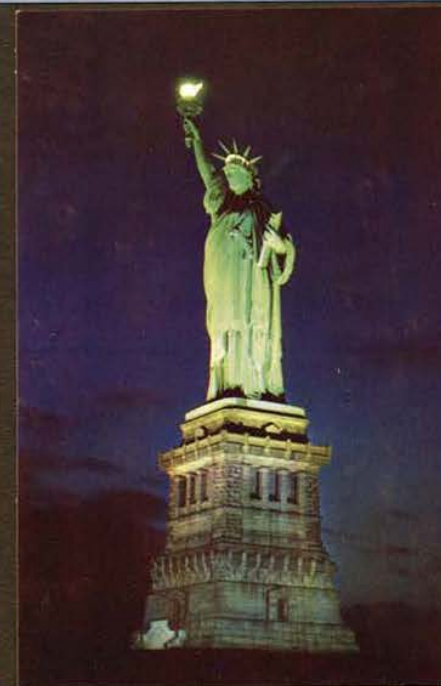
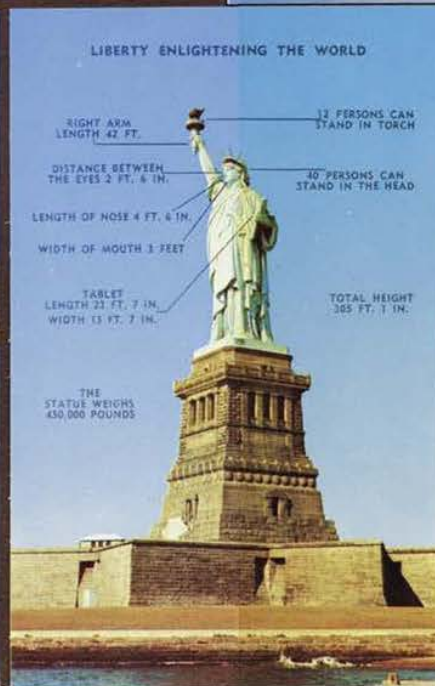
LIBERTY  
STATUE FERRY



MISS LIBERTY  
STATUE FERRY



STATUE of LIBERTY  
LIBERTY or BEDLOE'S ISLAND





STEEPLECHASE PIER



Boardwalk  
Coney Island

PARACHUTE JUMP

CONEY ISLAND N.Y.

BEACH VIEW



SWIMMING POOL,  
PARACHUTE JUMP,  
FERRIS WHEEL IN  
STEEPLECHASE PARK,  
SURF AVENUE,  
CONEY ISLAND, N.Y.

THE STEEPLECHASE  
AND  
FERRIS WHEEL





THE TORNADO ROLLER COASTER  
AND STILLWELL AVE, CONEY ISLAND



THE WONDER  
WHEEL  
CONEY ISLAND, N.Y.



YANKEE STADIUM



EBBET'S FIELD BROOKLYN, N.Y.



## Your Choice of 4 Fine Hotels in RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

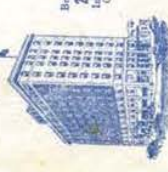
Capital of The Commonwealth



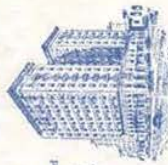
**Hotel John Marshall**  
Richmond  
Fifth & Franklin  
500 ROOMS  
Air-Conditioned  
Bathes from \$5.00



**Hotel Richmond**  
South & Grace  
300 ROOMS  
Including Air-Conditioned  
Bathes from \$4.00



**Hotel William Byrd**  
King Carter  
Opposite English & Broad  
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## RICHMOND to JAMESTOWN

Via America's Most Historic River



PREPARED AND COPYRIGHTED  
GEORGE W. ROGERS  
Post Office City of Richmond  
P.O. Box 590, Richmond, Va.  
Revised October 1916

Price 50 cents



## RICHMOND to JAMESTOWN

via America's Most Historic River

Richmond, equal distance between the mountains and the sea, is proud of its contributions in making its source of water supply. The James, America's most historic river. Eight days after two Englishmen established the first Anglo-Saxon Colony in America on May 13, 1607, at Jamestown Island, a unit of 19 of the explorers under Captain Newport and John Smith sailed up stream in a small shallop and landed at "The Falls." On Whit Sunday, May 21, 1607, they changed the name of the river from Powhatan to James, erected a wooden cross on a small islet and established the first port-of-call and the first white trading post in America. In 1737, Colonel William Byrd, II, established Richmond.

The historic points listed in this little brochure are easily reached by hard surfaced roads that parallel both banks with private roads entering the estates. The shortest scenic route to Jamestown is Route 5 out of Richmond, eastward.

"THE FALLS," which prevented the Newport-Smith adventures from sailing west in the search for the South Sea and gold, has been an important factor in the development of Richmond's diversified manufacturing industries. The rushing water over the Falls furnishes ample water power to permit electric current to be produced in unlimited volume.

Today one of America's earliest ports is the most westerly Deep Water Port on the North Atlantic. The James has been straightened, the distance to Hampton Roads has been shortened, and Richmond has constructed and owns two Terminals. The channel extending from the Deepwater Terminal authorized a survey to ascertain cost of deepening the river to 30 feet.

If your journey through the "Cradle of the Nation" is by water, a most accessible and history-viewing point is Richmond Intermediate Terminal. Here is a clear view of the harbor and "The Falls." On opposite shore in 1830, the Middlehian Coal Mine Docks were located and the transportation from the mines fifteen miles inland were by rail with horses and mules as motive power. The Confederate Navy Yard was adjacent to the coal mine wharves.

For convenience in reading the map, the shores are referred to as "Right" and "Left," the reader facing downstream. Points of interest are shown in their proper location, and descriptive matter bears corresponding numbers.



## RICHMOND

### 3—WHITBY

Nearly opposite Tree Hill is the old estate of "Whitby," settled about 1660 by John Goode, a supporter of Bacon in 1676, and owned by his descendants for about 200 years. The original house was removed some years ago and replaced by the present dwelling.

### 4—DEEPWATER TERMINALS

On the right shore is an area that has been transformed three times. In the 22nd year of the reign of George II, the village of Warwick was established. It was destroyed on April 30, 1781, by the British, at which time the village contained mills, warehouses, storehouses, and a shipyard. The next 150 years it again enjoyed a quiet country life, owned and occupied by many prominent Virginians. In 1937 it was acquired as a part of the site of Richmond's Deepwater Terminal, and it is now a growing unit in Richmond's terminal facilities, with concrete warehouses, modern loading and unloading facilities, rail-road connections extending to the wharves and warehouses, and serving the Terminal's 333 acres.

### 5—AMPTHILL

On the right shore is one of the DuPont Rayon plants. It is built on the Amphill Plantation, the home of Col. Archibald Cary, chairman of the committee of Virginia Convention, which drafted in 1776 the Declaration of Rights and the State Constitution—the first in America. The British under Phillips camped here May 29-30, 1781.

### 6—FALLING CREEK

The first iron works in America were built a short distance up this creek (Falling) on the right in 1619, and destroyed by the Indians in the massacre of 1622.

### 8—DREWRY'S CITY POINT & HOPEWELL BLUFF

On the right shore is Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling.

Between the States the Confederates had strong fortifications on the high banks overlooking the river, and only one attempt was made to pass it. On June 16, 1864, Longstreet's Corps, of Lee's Army, crossed the river here going to the defense of Petersburg. It was regarded as the keystone of the Capital's (Richmond) defenses.

### 10—AIKEN'S CUT-OFF

The first project in the straightening of the James River was the cutting of the channel through Aiken's Swamp (on the right). Nearly a mile was saved by the operation completed November 1, 1933. The expense was borne jointly by the Government and the City of Richmond.

### 11—COX, OR COXENDALE

A short distance on the right shore is Cox, or Coxendale. In 1611, Sir Thomas Dale erected several forts to protect his city at Henrico (Farrar's Island), also called Henricus. He also built a retreat, or guest house, for the sick.

### 14—MEADOWVILLE

At the western entrance to the cut-off is Meadowville (right shore), for many years the plantation of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barney, former owners of Jamestown Island, and promoters of daylight passenger service between Richmond-Norfolk river landings.

### 15—JONES' NECK

The second major operation in straightening the course of the James and reducing the distance to its mouth was the cutting through Jones' Neck, or Rockdale Hundred (on the right), eliminating 4½ miles of the curls. Rockdale was part of the settlement established in 1613 by Sir Thomas Dale.

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### 6—FALLING CREEK

The first iron works in America were built a short distance up this creek (Falling) on the right in 1619, and destroyed by the Indians in the massacre of 1622.

### 8—DREWRY'S CITY POINT & HOPEWELL BLUFF

On the right shore is Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling.

Between the States the Confederates had strong fortifications on the high banks overlooking the river, and only one attempt was made to pass it. On June 16, 1864, Longstreet's Corps, of Lee's Army, crossed the river here going to the defense of Petersburg. It was regarded as the keystone of the Capital's (Richmond) defenses.

### 10—AIKEN'S CUT-OFF

The first project in the straightening of the James River was the cutting of the channel through Aiken's Swamp (on the right). Nearly a mile was saved by the operation completed November 1, 1933. The expense was borne jointly by the Government and the City of Richmond.

### 11—COX, OR COXENDALE

A short distance on the right shore is Cox, or Coxendale. In 1611, Sir Thomas Dale erected several forts to protect his city at Henrico (Farrar's Island), also called Henricus. He also built a retreat, or guest house, for the sick.

### 14—MEADOWVILLE

At the western entrance to the cut-off is Meadowville (right shore), for many years the plantation of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barney, former owners of Jamestown Island, and promoters of daylight passenger service between Richmond-Norfolk river landings.

### 15—JONES' NECK

The second major operation in straightening the course of the James and reducing the distance to its mouth was the cutting through Jones' Neck, or Rockdale Hundred (on the right), eliminating 4½ miles of the curls. Rockdale was part of the settlement established in 1613 by Sir Thomas Dale.

### 1—POWHATAN

The first major point on your trip is Powhatan (left shore), the ancestral plantation of the Mayo family, 1725-1865. William Mayo, who laid off Richmond and Petersburg for Colonel William Byrd II, settled here in 1725.

A large boulder, bearing some rude carving, is said to mark the burial place of Powhatan. It seems certain, however, that this tradition is incorrect. The celebrated rescue took place at Werowocomoco, Gloucester County, and one of the early historians writes that Powhatan, soon after the death of Pocahontas, retired to Grapakes ("In the Desert"), near the Chickahominy. He was doubtless buried at this place—now called Orapax—in New Kent County. A smaller boulder was presented the City by the Mayo family and adorns the brow of Chimborazo Park—a much patronized starting point for historical tours.

### 2—TREE HILL

On the left shore is Tree Hill Plantation. In early days it was owned by the Salden family, and was noted for its fine race track. The dwelling is set back some distance from the river. Chakworth, a most interesting farm, joins Tree Hill. It was here Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia, was born; also Mrs. Fitzhugh of "Chatham," grandmother of Mrs. Robert E. Lee.

### 7—WILTON

Opposite Falling Creek, on the left shore, is Wilton, which in Colonial days belonged to the Randolph family, and was the home of James Randolph, the poet, and Anne Randolph, who married Col. Benjamin Harrison of Brandon. The mansion house was removed in 1933 to a site on the James River just west of Richmond, and is the home of the Colonial Dames.

### 9—CHAFFIN'S BLUFF

Just below Wilton are Chaffin's Bluff and Fort Harrison (on left), another point that was heavily fortified by the Confederates. Fort Harrison along with all other forts in this section, are now a part of Richmond's Battlefield Park. It is not believed that there exists anywhere else in the United States as magnificent a series of fortifications as are preserved here.

### 12—DUTCH GAP, OR FARRAR'S ISLAND

(All boats blow one long blast before reaching the Gap) Dutch Gap in Colonial Days was called Farrar's Island. In 1611, Sir Thomas Dale, with a large party, settled on what was then a peninsula at this point, and established the "City of Henricus." The Indian Massacre of 1622 practically wiped out the town, and the college which was to be erected was abandoned. In 1864, Gen. Benjamin Butler endeavored to cut a canal across the narrow peninsula but had to give up the work owing to shells from the Confederate batteries. A depth of six feet had been reached when the work was discontinued. In 1872 the canal was made navigable. Osborne's Wharf was at the extreme western end of the island and was the shipping point for coal mined at Clover Hill, Chesterfield County. Farrar's Battery of the Confederate Army spent the winter of 1864-65 here.

### 13—VARINA, OR AIKEN'S

Just below Dutch Gap, on the left shore, is the plantation known as Varina, or Aiken's. Few places on the lower James have more historic features than this farm. The name it is said, was derived from a variety of Spanish tobacco called Varina. This famous plantation was the home of John Rolfe and his Indian bride, Pocahontas. It was the first county seat of Henrico, and here also was the globe house of Rev. James Blair, founder of William and Mary College. The brick building used in exchanging Civil War prisoners is well preserved.

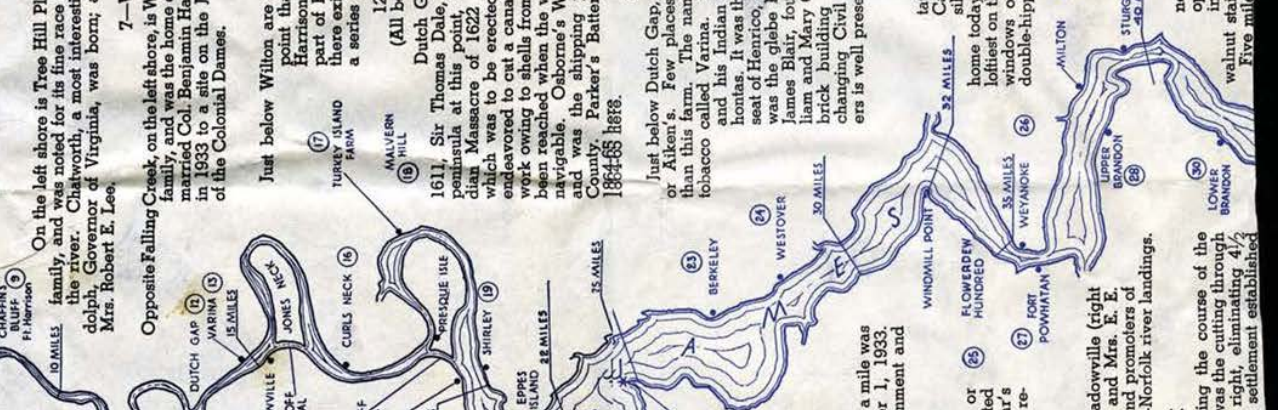
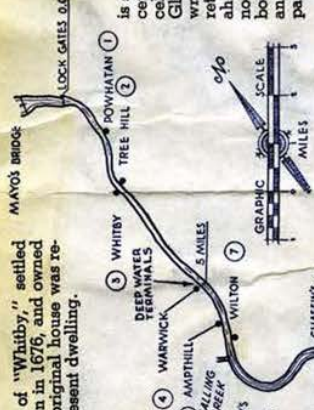
### 19—SHIRLEY

On the left shore is Shirley, an unusual plantation that is still owned and operated as a farm by the Carter family, who acquired it in 1723. All of the old silver, furniture, and most of the portraits, remain in the home today. The mansion, built between 1720 and 1740, is the loftiest on the river, three stories high, with eighteen high dormer windows on the third story, and a double-hipped roof. The entrance and river fronts are partly hidden by large two-story porches with plain columns, added in 1800.

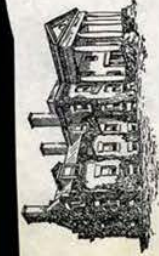
### STURGEON POINT

It is said to have once had wings which were connected with the house by curved passages, forming an open forecourt like Mount Airy and Mount Vernon. The interesting feature of the interior is a "hanging" carved walnut staircase which has no visible means of support.

### Five miles below Shirley, and inland, in Charles City County.







#### 16-CURL'S NECK

On the left shore, visible from the straightened channel, lies the extensive estate of Curl's Neck, possibly so named for the curls made by the river. In Colonial days it was the home of Nathaniel Bacon. Bacon's estate, later confiscated, was sold to William Randolph, of Turkey Island.

#### 17-TURKEY ISLAND-PRESQUE

The 200-foot-wide and 25-foot-depth incision made in 1934 through Turkey Island Bend and Presque Isle reduced the distance to Hampton Roads by five and one-half miles. A. D. Williams, owner of Turkey Bend and Presque Isle, bequeathed a large portion of the acreage to the U. S. Interior Department for a wild game preserve. Nearby, but now inland, is "Turkey Island Farm," or Pickett's Plantation, the first home of William Randolph, who later purchased Curl's, and who was the common ancestor of Thomas Jefferson, John Randolph of Roanoke, Chief Justice John Marshall, Edmond Randolph, Peyton Randolph, and Gen. R. E. Lee. The old mansion was destroyed by Federal gunboats under General McClellan when he took refuge there after the Seven Days Battles, May-June, 1862.

#### 18-MALVERN HILL

Some distance back and below from the straightened James and Turkey Island farm, lies Malvern Hill. It was here that one of the hardest fought battles of the War occurred, when in July, 1862, the armies of General Lee and McClellan faced each other. General McClellan fell back to the James River at Harrison's Landing. Lafayette also camped here in July, August, 1781.

#### 20-BERMUDA HUNDRED

Just opposite Shirley, at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers, is Bermuda Hundred. Bermuda Hundred's settlement was engineered by Sir Thomas Dale in 1613. A year later Bermuda City, said to be Virginia's first town, was incorporated. The manufacture of pitch, tar, and potash, and tobacco processing, flourished there in 1615. Today, the \$12,000,000 synthetic fiber plant of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation is the area's big landmark. There is historical significance too, for in 1781, British forces, returning from a raid on Richmond, embarked here.

#### 21-CITY POINT AND HOPEWELL

The commercial activity on the right shore, across the Appomattox, is Hopewell, "Virginia's Wonder City, or 1916 War Baby." The river frontage of Hopewell is City Point. In 1823, City Point and Hopewell were brought together in one municipality, and the long, interesting history of the one came to share the industrial activities of the other. City Point was first called Charles City. The first public school in America was started here in 1621 and was called the "East India School." The town and the school were destroyed by the Indians in the great massacre of March 22, 1622; after that it became known as Charles City Point and the village gradually rebuilt. The courts of the County of Charles City were held here and at Merchants Hope and at Westover on the opposite side of the James. Captain Francis Eppes, a most successful Indian fighter, received a grant from King Charles for the greater part of the land at this point. In 1703 Charles City County was divided with the portion on the south side of the James River being named Prince George County.

#### 22-JORDAN POINT

Three miles below City Point, or Hopewell, is Jordan Point. Here lived Richard Bland, of Revolutionary fame, whom Thomas Jefferson called the "wisest man south of the James River." Hopewell's Air Port is nearby.

#### 25-FLOWERDEW HUNDRED

On the right shore is the estate of Flowerdew Hundred. In the early Colonial period it was owned by Governor Yeardeley. Windmill Point, on this farm, was the site of the first windmill ever built in America—in 1621!

#### 27-FORT POWHATAN

Three miles below Weyanoke on the right bank at the narrowest point in the river are the ruins of Fort Powhatan, built in 1812. Failure to fortify the fort permitted the British to pass up the river in 1781.

#### 28-UPPER BRANDON

The red brick mansion five miles below Fort Powhatan is Upper Brandon, the home of the Harrisons and their descendants since 1820. One of the showplaces along the river, it was occupied and damaged by Federal troops during the Civil War.

is Greenway, the birthplace of John Tyler, the running mate of President William Henry Harrison in 1841 and his successor as President thirty days later, April 4, 1841. This is the only incident when a President and Vice-President were born in the same county and in eight miles of each other.

#### 23-BERKELEY

A grant in 1619 as Berkeley Hundred is the center of historical interest and its recent restoration presents a typical example of the



mansions that graced "Virginia's Golden Age." On December 4, 1619, the plantation owners observed the first Thanksgiving Service in America. Berkeley achieved its greatness as the home of the Harrisons, erected in 1726 by Benjamin Harrison, a leader in Colonial affairs. His son, Col. Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental Congress, signer of Declaration of Independence, thrice Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry, the ninth president of the United States, wrote his inaugural address at Berkeley. Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-sixth president, was a grandson of William Henry Harrison.

#### 24-WESTOVER

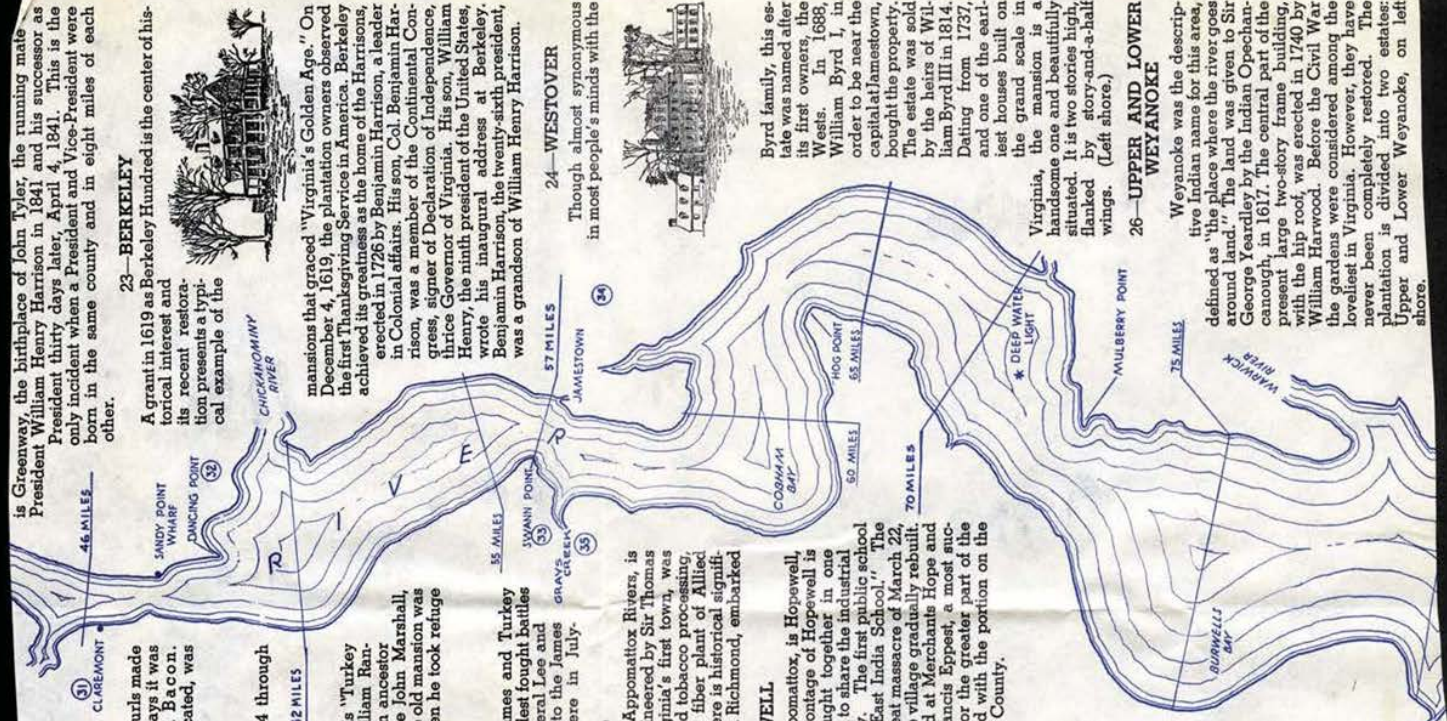
Though almost synonymous in most people's minds with the



Byrd family, this estate was named after its first owners, the Wests. In 1688, William Byrd I in order to be near the capital at Jamestown, bought the property. The estate was sold by the heirs of William Byrd III in 1814. Dating from 1737, and one of the earliest houses built on the grand scale in Virginia, the mansion is a handsome one and beautifully situated. It is two stories high, flanked by story-and-a-half wings. (Left shore.)

#### 26-UPPER AND LOWER WEYANOKE

Weyanoke was the descriptive Indian name for this area, defined as "the place where the river goes around land." The land was given to Sir George Yeardeley by the Indian Opechan-canough, in 1617. The central part of the present large two-story frame building, with the hip roof, was erected in 1740 by William Harwood. Before the Civil War the gardens were considered among the loveliest in Virginia. However, they have never been completely restored. The plantation is divided into two estates: Upper and Lower Weyanoke, on left shore.





### 30—BRANDON

Below and adjoining Upper Brandon is historic Brandon, one of the most beautiful homes as well as one of the finest estates in Virginia. Brandon was known in early Colonial days as Martin's Brandon, being the property of Captain John Martin, a companion of Captain John Smith on his 1607 voyage to Jamestown Island. In 1635 it was patented by Richard Quincy, a London merchant whose brother, Thomas Quincy, married Judith, the daughter of William Shakespeare, in 1616. The present house was built in 1767, and is regarded by many as the most beautiful place in Virginia.

### 31—CLAREMONT

One mile below Brandon, and divided from it by Chippokes Creek, is the town of Claremont, formerly an estate of 12,500 acres, owned by the Allen family as early as 1649. The Indian village, Quiyoughcohanoek, was nearby. The stately brick mansion, visible on a clear day, is Claremont Manor. During the War Between the States rails from a railroad here were used to armor the Confederate warship Merrimac.

### 33—SWANN'S POINT

In 1635 William Swann patented land here. The commissioners investigating Bacon's Rebellion met there in 1677. William Swann's tomb, dated 1680, is well preserved.

### 35—GRAY'S CREEK

Just opposite Jamestown are Gray's Creek and Smith's Fort. On a high bluff out of sight of the river, traces of trenches that survive a fort built in 1609, may still be found. It was used as an emergency station in case it was necessary to evacuate Jamestown. Some distance up the creek on its east bank stands the Warren House, built in 1651, the second oldest brick house in Virginia. On the opposite bank is Glass House Point, where Jamestown was originally joined to the mainland. A glass manufactory that made glassware for the colonists and beads for the Indians, was established in 1608 or 1609. The glass factory has been reproduced and will be operated during the 1957 Jamestown Festival.



### 29—MILTON

The next place of interest on the left shore is the large plantation called Milton. It was the home of Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, former President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg and author of "The Cradle of the Republic." Below Milton is "The Forest," where John Tyler resided. Here on January 1, 1722, Jefferson married Martha Wales Skelton.

### 32—DANCING POINT

On the left shore is Dancing Point. Tradition says that at this place one of the Lightfoots once night out-danced the devil. Here the Chickahominy flows into the James. On this river Capt. John Smith was captured by the Indians. The river, with its marshy banks, its sluggish tributaries and treacherous marshes, greatly retarded the advance of the Federals during the War Between the States.

### 34—JAMESTOWN

On May 13, 1607, three little ships—Susan Constant, Godspeed, and Discovery—after a four-month voyage, landed the 105 English explorers at Jamestown and established the first Anglo-Saxon Colony in America. The most historic spot on the Western Hemisphere was a peninsula connected with the mainland by a sand bar. Sometime prior to 1835, this sand bar washed away and Back River joined the James, forming Jamestown Island. The island was a farm from 1699 (except for its occupancy by the Confederate forces, 1861-65) until 1893 when Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Barney, owners of the 1,400-acre island, gave the 22½ acres confronting the river front to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The splendid work of the A.P.V.A., with the co-operation of the Colonial Dames and a number of patriotic citizens, attracted the attention of the nation. The government acquired the remainder of the island, and millions have been appropriated since 1930 for the restoration of Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown. The author sincerely regrets that space does not permit a description of the many historic places between Jamestown and Hampton Roads.



RIDE THE  
*Jamestown*  
*Enjoy a boat ride on James River today*  
Originating from within the Park  
JAMESTOWN FESTIVAL

COMBINED FEE \$1.00

APRIL 1

*The Jamestown Festival*  
CELEBRATING AMERICA'S 350TH BIRTHDAY  
To NOV. 30

COMBINED FEE \$1.00

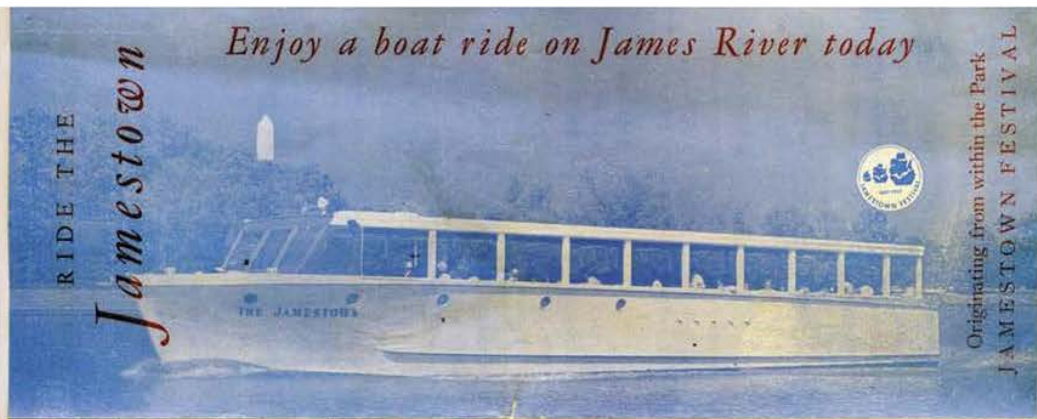
APRIL 1

*The Jamestown Festival*  
CELEBRATING AMERICA'S 350TH BIRTHDAY  
To NOV. 30



# RIDE THE Jamestown

Enjoy a boat ride on James River today



Originating from within the Park  
JAMESTOWN FESTIVAL

JAMESTOWN MARITIME  
CORPORATION  
P. O. Box 745  
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA  
Phone: Capitol 9-1155



## TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

1. FESTIVAL INFORMATION CENTER.  
(Groups will kindly register here)

2. OUR DOCK, LOCATED ADJACENT TO  
THE REPLICA SHIPS.

LOCATION OF OUR DOCK INDICATED BY LARGE ARROW

→ 1. THE JAMESTOWN — POINT OF DEPARTURE

Other locations of probable interest to you indicated and named

2. JAMES FORTE

6. INFORMATION CENTER

3. NEW WORLD PAVILION

7. GLASS HOUSE

4. OLD WORLD PAVILION

8. JAMESTOWN ISLAND

5. MERMAID TAVERN

9. PARKING AREA



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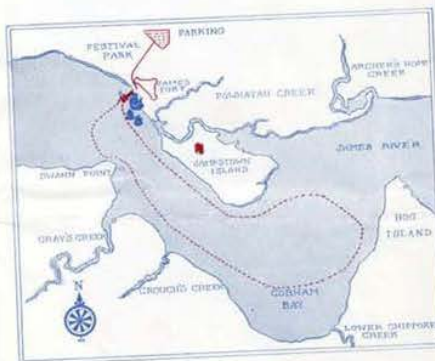
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## AN HISTORICALLY NARRATED PLEASURE CRUISE

- You will enjoy in a relaxed atmosphere aboard the good ship THE JAMESTOWN, an experienced and informative narrator as he explains to you the role of the river as the highway of Colonial Virginians.
- Many of the original LANDGRANTS made along the James River will be pointed out to you, and you will be given a background of parts played by these early planters in the successes and failures of this the VIRGINIA COLONY, the First Permanent English Colony to be founded in America.
- An insight into the hardships and problems facing these courageous souls who dared to establish this settlement will be given you in the narration during the Cruise.
- Your narrator introduces you to many of the colorful personalities among the early colonists who made this settlement possible 350 years ago.
- You will come to know Thomas Rolfe, only son of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, and George Sandys, poet, Nathaniel Bacon, the rebel; and Sir William Berkeley who acted as Royal Governor of the Virginia Colony for twenty-seven years. . . .
- Bring your camera aboard and make a photographic record of your trip.

## THE CRUISE ROUTE

- On the chart below you may trace your route along the fifteen mile course and pick out many of the locations which your narrator tells you about.



- You will be afloat for approximately one hour from departure time and you are sure to find the trip to be well-planned, informative, unique and thoroughly enjoyable. It will add a great deal to your pleasure and memory of your trip to the JAMESTOWN FESTIVAL.

SEE JAMESTOWN ISLAND  
FROM THE WATER, AS DID THE  
ORIGINAL SETTLERS

visible on a clear day, is Clarendon

Manor. During the  
the States it  
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In 1635 W  
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COMBINED  
FEE  
\$1.00

the Jamestown Festival  
CELEBRATING AMERICA'S 350th BIRTHDAY  
APRIL 1 To NOV. 30

COMBINED  
FEE  
\$1.00

the Jamestown Festival  
CELEBRATING AMERICA'S 350th BIRTHDAY  
APRIL 1 To NOV. 30





James Fort Jamestown  
Virginia, reconstructed.  
During 1957 a  
year-long festival  
will be held through-  
out Virginia to celebra-  
te the founding of the  
first permanent  
English settlement  
in America at Jamestown.



Street in old Jamestown  
this "street" was known  
some 300 years ago as  
"the highway close to the  
bank of the main river."

Captain John Smith

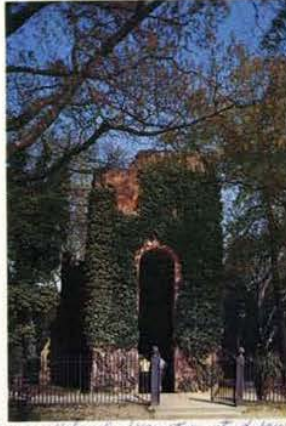


Pocahontas, a Native American



to visit the starting of the Jamestown

Jamestown Church tower detail



Handmade bricks & mortar used for

Glass house, glassmaking 17th century



Jamestown Houses



Wattle & mud, wattle & daub & brickwork

Thatched roof & country chimney



Blowing glass in old manner of glass house





Williamsburg Lodge,  
Williamsburg, Virginia



Interior of Chowning's Tavern, Williamsburg, Virginia



Raleigh Tavern and Colonial Coach  
Williamsburg, Va.



Williamsburg Inn, Williamsburg, Va.



Top Room of the Raleigh Tavern  
Williamsburg, Va.

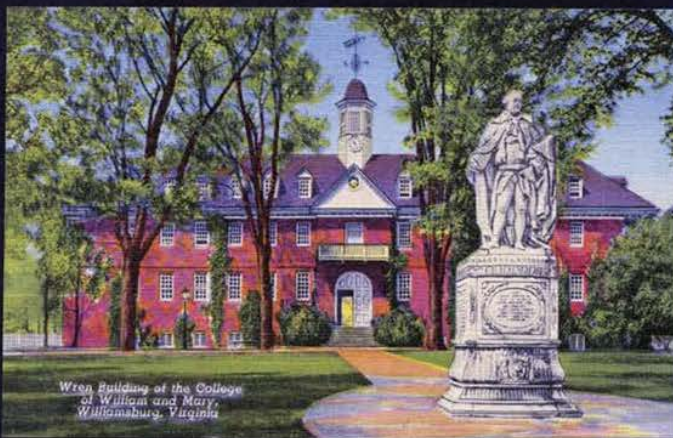


Garden of the Prentiss House  
Williamsburg, Va.





Capitol - Williamsburg, Virginia



Wren Building of the College  
of William and Mary,  
Williamsburg, Virginia



Garden View of George Wythe House,  
Williamsburg, Va.



Garden of Ludwell-Paradise House,  
Williamsburg, Virginia







Williamsburg, Va

Dear


We are in the city that turned back time to Colonial days — Here, you relive the 18<sup>th</sup> century Patrick Henry, Washington and Jefferson knew —



White clapboard and red brick houses, with peaceful gardens, rest amidst busy wig maker,  apothecary, blacksmith, shoemaker and print shops —


This exciting town was 2<sup>nd</sup> Colonial Capital in Virginia — First, was Jamestown 6 miles from  here — The burning of the statehouse in 1698 and the desire to establish the seat of government in a more central and healthful spot, drove the capital inland to a new settlement (1699) called "Middle Plantation" — renamed Williamsburg in honor of the reigning King of England —



down quiet Duke of Gloucester St. in  
a horse drawn carriage  
manned by a liveried coach-  
man with knee britches and three-  
cornered hat —

At one end of this historic  
street you see the College of William  
and Mary and, at the far end, the  
Capitol (the meeting place  
of the  Burgesses) —

Halfway, at the end of a long  
grassy green stands the Governor's  
Palace — Here, in aristocratic splendor,  
lived the colonial governors amidst  
handsome furnishings from all over  
the world  — Here, to greet you,  
are hostesses in beautiful 18<sup>th</sup>  
Century costumes — 

Not to be missed is  
Raleigh Tavern, famed for its gay social  
functions — here, we too, found the  
same hospitality that welcomed George  
Washington — 

You relive the 18<sup>th</sup> century  
here, with all its color, warmth and  
vitality — Williamsburg's hospitality,  
like the town itself, is unchanged  
and full of welcome —

There when we see the



# Richmond Virginia



1. **BATTLE ABBEY**, or Confederate Memorial Institute, houses paintings, arms, and equipment of the Confederacy during the War Between the States.



2. **MONUMENT AVENUE** is the South's most beautiful thoroughfare. Along it are monuments to five Confederate leaders—Stuart, Lee, Davis, Jackson and Maury.



3. **CIGARETTE MAKING** in the "Tobacco Capital of the World." For tours and information consult Richmond Chamber of Commerce, 15 N. 6th St., Tel. 2-2885.



4. **JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE**, home of the famed jurist, is furnished with some of his original furniture, and contains his robe worn as Chief Justice of the U. S.



5. **VALENTINE MUSEUM** contains an extensive collection of art, costumes, furnishings, and articles dealing with life and history of Richmond.

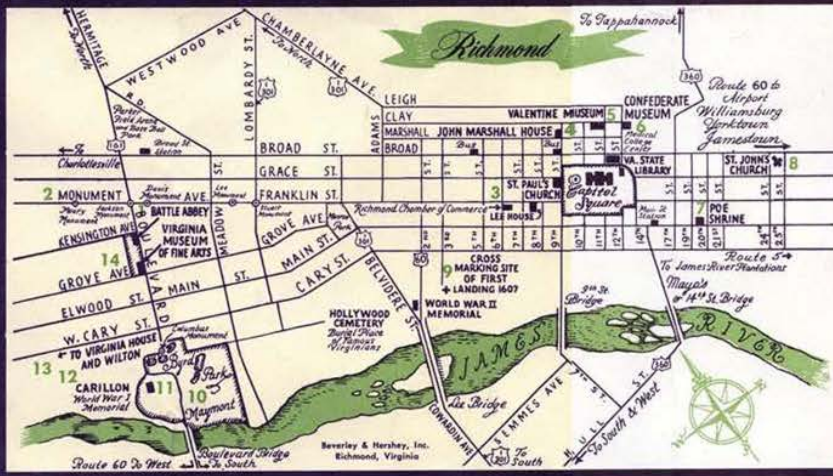


14. **VIRGINIA MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS** is the largest art museum in the South—collections valued at \$6,000,000. Its theatre is the most modern in the country.

13. **WILTON** was the home of William Randolph, III, and was built in 1753. The house is a beautiful example of 18th century American architecture.



12. **VIRGINIA HOUSE** is built of materials brought from Warwick Priory, a residence in England, that sheltered Queen Elizabeth in 1572. Formal gardens.

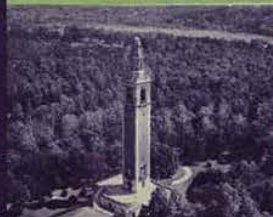


6. **THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM** was the White House of the Confederacy from 1861-65. Each room dedicated to a Southern state contains relics of the conflict.

7. **POE SHRINE** is the oldest house in Richmond, erected about 1686. It now houses material and articles relating to Edgar Allan Poe's life in Richmond.



8. **ST. JOHN'S CHURCH** was built in 1741. Here Patrick Henry uttered his "Liberty or Death" oration. Churchyard contains graves of prominent Virginians.

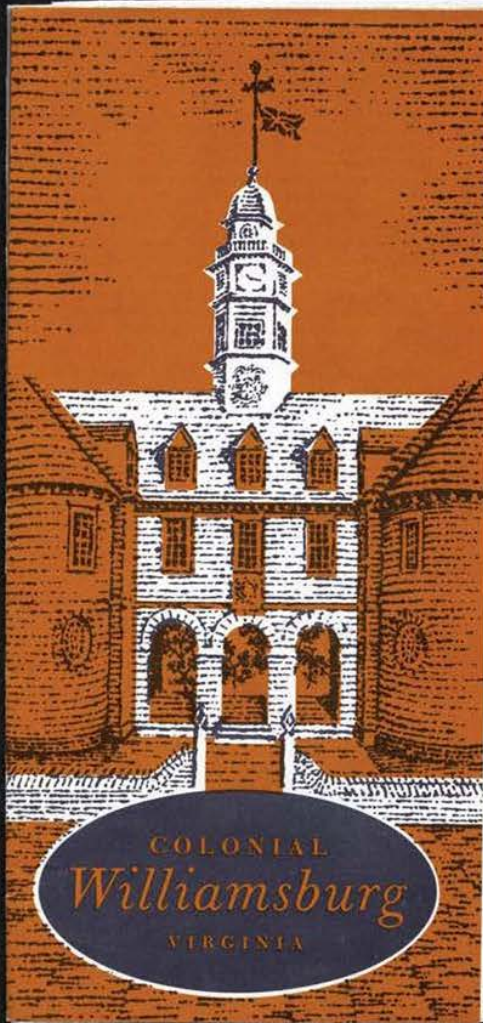


11. **THE CARILLON** in Byrd Park is Richmond's World War I Memorial. War relics are displayed at the base of the tower. Bells were imported from England.

10. **BYRD PARK**, a 300-acre recreational area, contains formal gardens and three lakes, plus facilities for tennis, softball, boating, and picnics.

9. **LANDING CROSS** commemorates the arrival of the first explorers to the site of Richmond in 1607, the same year as the landing at Jamestown.





COLONIAL  
*Williamsburg*  
VIRGINIA

HOW TO SEE WILLIAMSBURG—EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

CRAFT SHOPS—SPECIAL TOURS—CALENDAR



Duke of Gloucester St.



## Visit A

A guardsman at the Magazine, arsenal of the Virginia Colony, demonstrates the firing of an 18th century musket.



ing the lovely  
l garden and  
me of George  
he, teacher of  
mas Jefferson  
ther patriots.



The Stocks and Pillory of the Public Gaol provide a favorite camera subject for visitors to colonial Williamsburg.

## HOW TO REACH

# Williamsburg

**BY CAR:** on U. S. Route 60 and 168, 50 miles east of Richmond; 30 miles west of Norfolk; 150 miles south of Washington; 185 miles north of Raleigh; 330 miles from New York via the New Jersey Turnpike. From the South use Route 1, 301 and 17.

**BY TRAIN:** on the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio with connections north and south at Richmond.

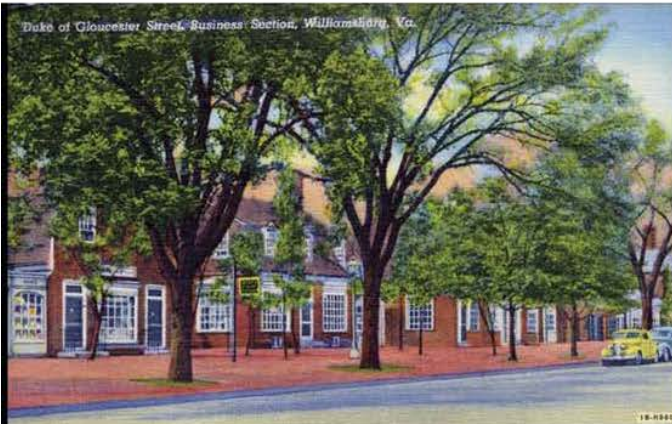
**BY BUS:** direct nationwide service by Greyhound.

**BY PLANE:** 14 miles (by limousine service) from Newport News Airfield; 45 miles from Byrd Field, Richmond.

**BY BOAT:** overnight service from Washington and Baltimore to Old Point Comfort via the Old Bay Line.







Duke of Gloucester Street, Business Section, Williamsburg, Va.

18-K500



Coach in Front of Courthouse  
Williamsburg, Va.

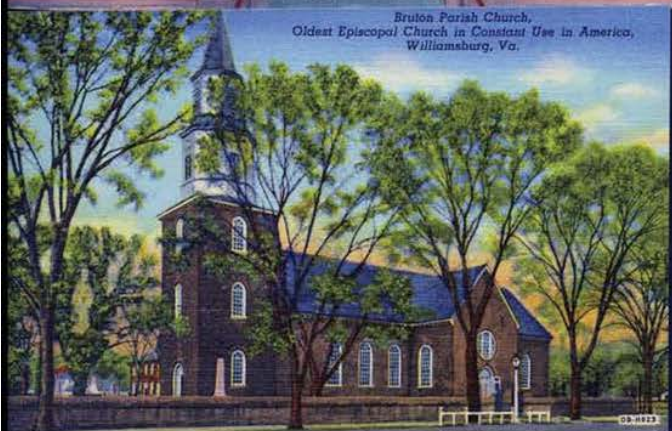


Interior of Bruton Parish Church,  
Oldest Episcopal Church in Constant Use in America,  
Williamsburg, Va.

08-K500



Governor's Palace - Williamsburg, Virginia



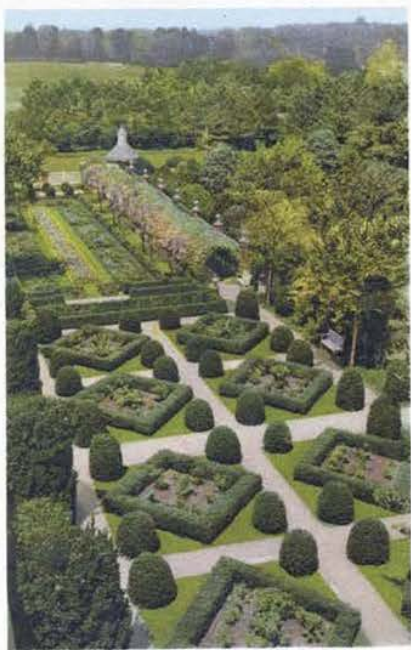
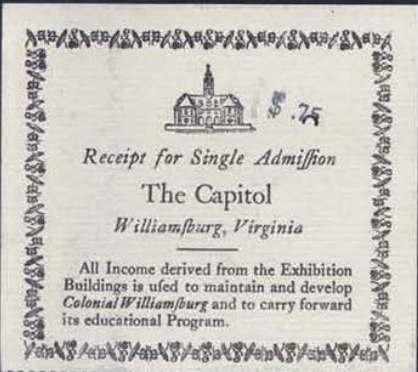
Bruton Parish Church,  
Oldest Episcopal Church in Constant Use in America,  
Williamsburg, Va.

08-K500



Great Bedchamber, Governor's Palace  
Williamsburg, Va.

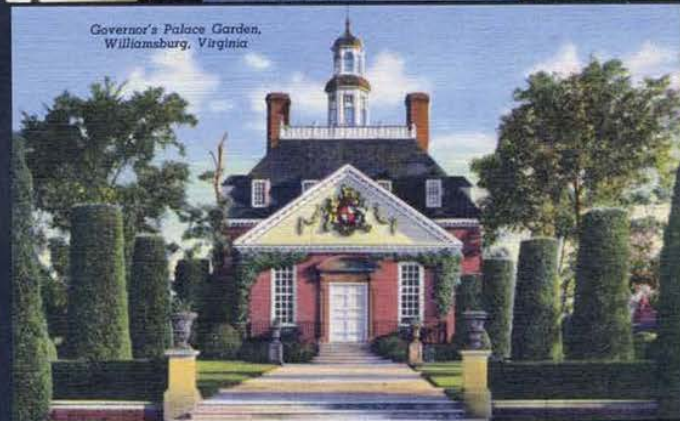




Balloon Garden, Governor's Palace, Williamsburg, Virginia



Governor's Palace Garden,  
Williamsburg, Virginia



Governor's Palace Gardens



Kitchen at Governor's Palace,  
Williamsburg, Virginia





The Printing Office with ancient press with old style type, producing fine custom printing.



The Raleigh Bake Shop



The Weaving House, - the weaver spins yarn by hand and fashions beautiful fabrics on an 18th Century loom

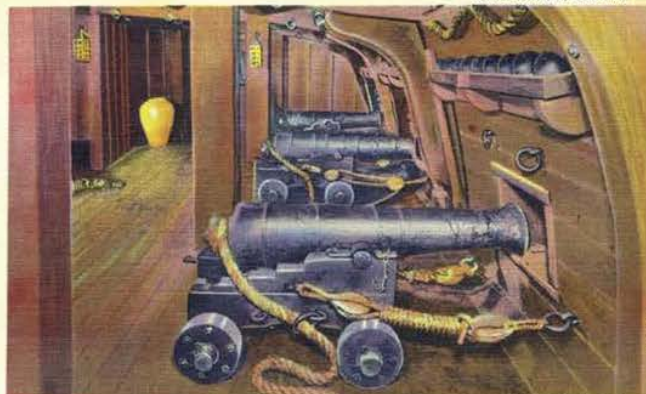




The Magazine and guardhouse where the Colony's arms and ammunition were stored when Williamsburg Virginia was the Capital of an area which is now covered by 8 States



The Bookbinder, working with hand tools, fine leathers, and papers fashions handsome bindings such as graced the shelves of 18 Century libraries



COPYRIGHT BY COLONIAL PARK COMPANY, INC., YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

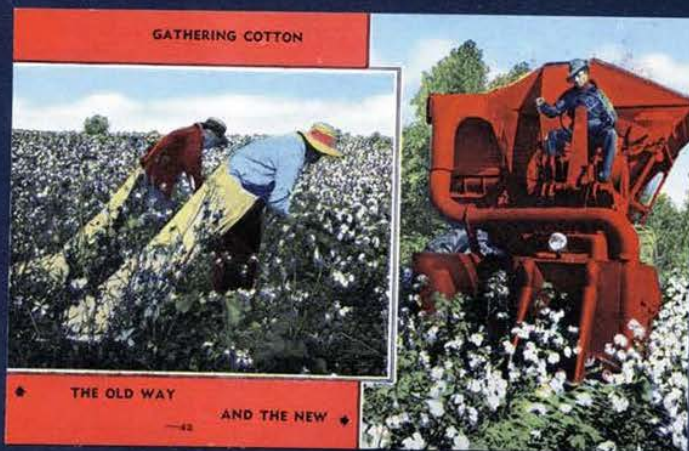
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO

Naval Museum, a replica of a portion of a British frigate and is furnished with articles salvaged from British ships sunk off Yorktown during the siege of 1781



Public Jail - Blackbeard's Pirates, captured in 1718 were imprisoned here before being hanged. Debtors and criminals were confined here







# Oconaluftee

## INDIAN VILLAGE

CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA



This "Living Museum" of two hundred-year-old Cherokee home life and crafts was conceived by the non-profit Cherokee Historical Association as part of an ever expanding program to perpetuate the history and traditions of the Cherokee Indians.

Both Oconaluftee Indian Village and the Museum of the Cherokee Indian complement the Association-sponsored Cherokee Indian Drama *Unto These Hills*, which is produced nightly except Mondays each summer from late June until Labor Day.

Through these projects is offered a visual presentation of Indian life and customs and history unique in America.

### BRING YOUR CAMERA

Oconaluftee Indian Village is a delight for camera fans. Here you can record on film an ancient way of life, with real Indians as your subjects. Guides will be happy to help you.

Oconaluftee Indian Village is located near Mountainside Theatre, two minutes off U. S. Highway 441. Excellent tourist facilities available in Cherokee and immediate area.

**OPEN DAILY**  
9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.  
Mid-May Through  
Mid-October

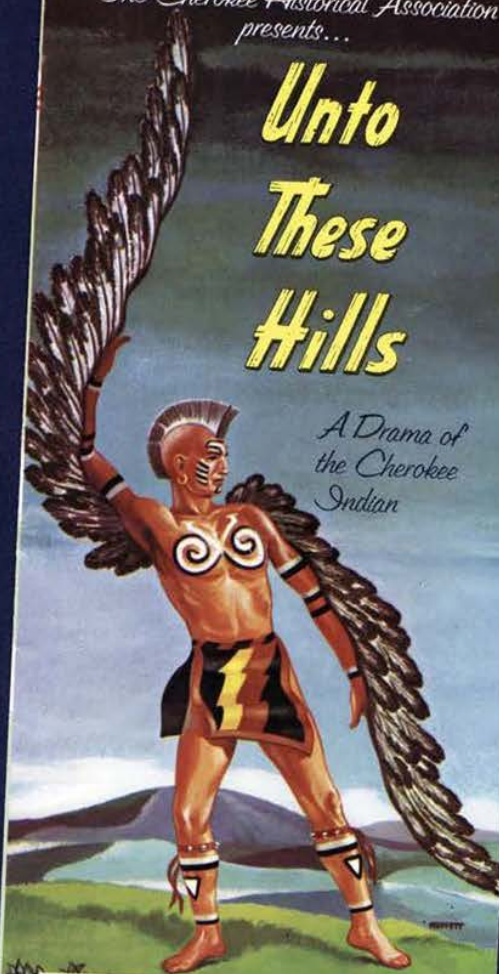
**ADMISSION**  
Adults \$1.20  
Children (6 to 14) 40c



*The Cherokee Historical Association  
presents...*

# Unto These Hills

*A Drama of  
the Cherokee  
Indian*



Nightly except Monday  
**JUNE 25th at 8 p.m. through SEPT. 1st, 1957**  
Mountainside Theatre  
CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA





## Oconaluftee INDIAN VILLAGE

You'll find nothing in all the land like Oconaluftee Indian Village. It's a full-size replica of an 18th century Cherokee community brought to life so you can see how the red man lived before the white man tamed the American wilderness.

Indian guides in buckskins and feathers will lead you past mud huts and primitive cabins and rustic arbors in which Indians are making dug-out canoes with fire and ax, stringing beads, spinning ropes of clay into pots, weaving baskets and finger-weaving cloth.

You will be led backward into the past over ground where nomadic Indians camped 5,000 years ago. You will see how an ancient people lived and worked without the wheel, without cattle or horses, without alphabets or even the iron tools of prehistoric Europe.

You will see Indian artisans feathering arrows and blowing darts, fashioning blowguns, bows and arrows, chipping flint into arrowheads, making fish hooks and needles of bone, carving wooden spoons and combs, pounding corn into meal with mortar and pestle.

Inside the huts and cabins and the 7-sided Cherokee council house you will see the hundreds of tools and weapons used for hunting and war, the hide and bone, the skins, buffalo robes and feathered capes, the gourd rattles and finger drums of the medicine ritual, the hand-carved masks worn in the age-old Eagle dance.

All of this is something you will long remember, for Oconaluftee Indian Village is more than just a historical reproduction. It's an ancient way of life resurrected in "authentic detail"—a truly "living museum."

Oconaluftee Indian Village is open daily from 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. from mid-May through mid-October. Admission prices are: adults, \$1.20; children (6-14) 40c.



## THE MUSEUM OF THE CHEROKEE INDIAN CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA

A visit to the Museum of the Cherokee Indian is an educational experience for the whole family—something you'll always remember. For here is the complete collection of Cherokee Indian artifacts and art objects, rescued from the ruins of the ancient Indian town of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Man's history from the time of the Dawn Age to the present. They tell a story of what a people's knowledge of metal achieved in the way of household utensils, ornaments, money and weapons.



Dramatically displayed in the most museum technique, artifacts of cane, stone, shell and wood have been arranged to give simplicity the story of the Cherokee Indian.

From them emerges a vivid picture of daily life as the Cherokee lived it—the foods they ate, how they prepared them; what they wore; their religious rites; their unique language and beliefs.

Here you will see the ancient rifled blowgun, poisoned dart . . . the great bow that hurled arrow more than 400 yards . . . the grotesque but ritual masks of the medicine men . . . the ritual and laboriously chipped arrowheads and spearheads and quarrels . . . stone axes, some of the finest ritual pipes of stone and clay and catlinite rarely carved and uncarved.



## THE MUSEUM OF THE CHEROKEE INDIAN CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA

Even the visitor who's "seen everything" finds something new in the Museum of the Cherokee Indian—a rare storehouse crowded with treasures of an ancient civilization.



This superb collection of relics, conjuring up the excitement and adventure of discovering a different way of life, was gathered by Samuel E. Beck who grew up in the heart of the Cherokee country and founded the museum in 1948.

The museum is now owned and operated by *The Cherokee Historical Association*, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserve the customs and traditions of the Cherokee Indians.

Located in the village of Cherokee, capital of the largest concentration of Indians in Eastern America, the museum is housed in a rustic log building at the intersection of U. S. Highways 441 and 19.

OPEN DAILY  
8:00 A.M. until  
6:00 P.M.  
May through October

MUSEUM  
ADMISSION  
ADULTS  
50 cents  
CHILDREN (8-16)  
25 cents



LITHO IN U.S.A. BY EDWARDS & BROUGHTON CO., ALBANY, N.Y.

## Oconaluftee INDIAN VILLAGE CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA



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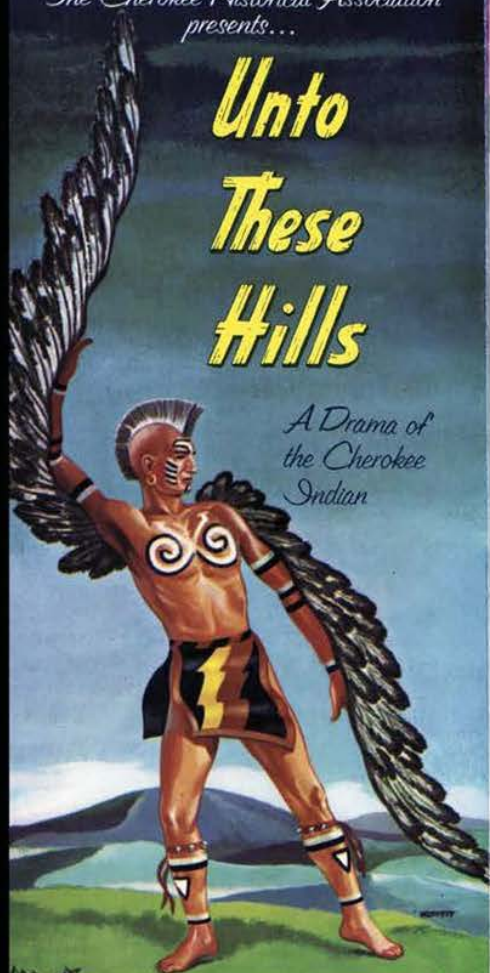




The Cherokee Historical Association  
presents...

# Unto These Hills

A Drama of  
the Cherokee  
Indian



Nightly except Monday  
JUNE 25th at 8 p.m. through SEPT. 1st, 1957  
Mountainside Theatre

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"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from  
whence cometh my help. My help cometh from  
the Lord, which made heaven and earth."  
PSALM 121: 1-2

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Welcomes you to  
KERMIT HUNTER'S

## Unto These Hills

This is one of the great, true stories of history brought to life . . . a "See-It-Now, I-Was-There" epic relived by descendants of the Cherokee Indians who wrote it in heartbreak and triumph. . . . Acclaimed by critics as the most satisfying and inspiring vacation experience to be found in America. . . . Played against the backdrop of Eastern America's last primeval wilderness—the Great Smoky Mountains. . . . Nightly except Mondays from June 25th through September 1st at 8:00 P.M. in beautiful Mountain-side Theatre, Cherokee, North Carolina.



You'll long remember this colorful, centuries-spanning, true-life drama of the Cherokee Indians. You will relive a forgotten and neglected page of our Nation's history. You will thrill to the dazzling pageantry, feel the excitement and adventure of stepping into history.

Played out in two acts and fourteen scenes, UNTO THESE HILLS is "an event rather than a mere performance." A cast of 140 is headed by experienced actors and actresses of the famed Playmakers of the University of North Carolina. Descendants of the Cherokee who lived the story are cast in principal roles. Still other Indians are seen in the recreated sixteenth century Indian village scene and the dances, including the colorful age-old Eagle dance.

A choir with organ points up the original music by Jack Frederick Kilpatrick, the nationally acclaimed Cherokee Indian composer.





# Unto These Hills



## WHAT THE CRITICS SAY . . .

Alfred Mynders in "The Chattanooga Times"—  
". . . the most resounding hit in the history of outdoor historical drama . . . the most satisfying and inspiring vacation experience to be found anywhere in America today."  
Don Shoemaker in "The Asheville (N.C.) Citizen"—  
"UNTO THESE HILLS is good—even great . . . will probably be standing long after South Pacific (the Broadway hit) is again better known as an ocean."  
John Gossner, famous New York critic—  
"an event rather than a mere performance . . . an ideal realization of a long cherished dream of national drama."



The tragic, triumphant, gay and moving drama of the Cherokee is really the story of Tsalie, a simple nobody who made history by the merest accident. And the story of Tsalie is the story of the proud and once powerful Cherokee.

The Cherokee story looms in this country's heritage as a great lesson. In a world unable to reconcile differences between races, nations, and the hemispheres, it takes on vast meaning. Its echoes resound over present day conflicts. On the broad canvas of history it stands out as a great lesson, speaking with Biblical simplicity of things close to men's hearts.



It had its beginning in 1540 with the coming of De Soto, first white man to visit the Cherokee. It had its climax in 1838 with the forced removal of all but a remnant of the Cherokee to strange lands in the west and in the death of Tsalie, who gave his life so a handful of his people might forever live in the land of their birth.

Kermit Hunter, the successful author of UNTO THESE HILLS, dug deep into neglected archives to capture the moving story. Harry Davis, the veteran producer and director of the Playmakers, brought it to life, recreating this forgotten page of history in the land where it was written in human suffering and heartache, deceit and greed.



## While in the Great Smokies Region visit . . .

Cherokee Indian Reservation—Largest east of Wisconsin. Capital of 3,000 Cherokees.

Oconaluftee Indian Village—Re-created 200 year old Cherokee community. Adjacent to Mountaintop Theatre.

Nantahala National Forest—Nantahala Gorge, Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, Lakes Thorpe, Fontana, Hiwassee, Aquone, Chatuge, Cheoah, Santeetlah—all good bass waters.

Pisgah National Forest—Famous Craggy Rhododendron Gardens, Pisgah Ledge and Pink Beds and Looking-Glass Rock.

Blue Ridge Parkway—America's roof-top boulevard. Features 6,684-foot Mount Mitchell, highest peak in Eastern America.



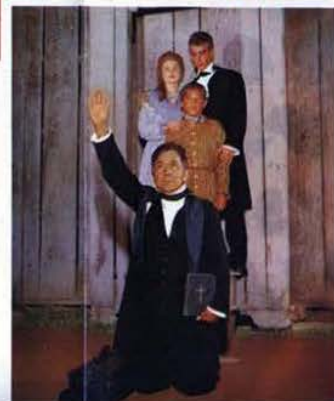
The tragic, triumphant, gay and moving drama of the Cherokee is really the story of Tsali, a simple nobody who made history by the merest accident. And the story of Tsali is the story of the proud and once powerful Cherokee.

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JUNE 25th through SEPT. 1st, 1957

## NIGHTLY EXCEPT MONDAY TICKET ORDER FORM

Please mail to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Please Print

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

(No.) \_\_\_\_\_ tickets to **Unto These Hills** for

the \_\_\_\_\_ performance

Enclosed check (or money order) for \$ \_\_\_\_\_

in payment \_\_\_\_\_

Day \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTANT! PLEASE NOTE

When filling ticket order, we will select seats as nearly as possible to your preference. Indicate second choice if desired. Please allow ample time for us to mail tickets to you. If too late to mail tickets to you, we will confirm order and hold your tickets at box office. We cannot make refunds unless tickets are returned within 10 days and reservations cancelled prior to 7:45 p.m. on performance date.



## MYSTERY HOUSE

Here the law of gravitation appears to have gone haywire and your idea of equilibrium is entirely upset.



Al Mosher, builder of Mystery House, explains oddities to guests.

What really happens nobody knows, but the Princeton University Department of Psychology is studying the situation. Designed primarily for entertainment the Mystery House is nevertheless bringing up a lot of scientific speculation.

The whole world's a bit upset these days, but at one spot in Florida it's more upset than usual — so upset in fact that even the law of gravity has gone completely berserk! The MYSTERY HOUSE, on a tree-studded knoll across from the St. Augustine Alligator Farm at St. Augustine, Florida, has thwarted all attempts to explain the weird power that exists within and about it.

What IS this power that haunts THE MYSTERY HOUSE? It makes persons shrink a foot before your very eyes. Toss a ball in the air and it travels away from you and then returns! Step onto the average-size dining table with the ease of stepping onto a three-inch curbing! See a free-swinging pendulum that takes twice as much power to push one way as the other. Walk at a 45 degree angle and feel the terrifyingly powerful pull of the earth at this spot. Walk up a parlor wall as if you were weightless!

Some astonished visitors claim that they have been magnetized by the pull of the North and South poles — others suspect that an atomic reaction has taken place — still others have sworn off drinking forever!

The really amazing part of it all is that this is a natural mystery — no tricks — nor mirrors — nothing moving. To look at the MYSTERY HOUSE you'd say it was a normal house on a hillside — but once you get near it the world goes lopsided. Once inside, gravity goes wild! Even the landlord, Al Mosher, can't explain it. It's uncanny. After you've seen it, you'll want to bring your friends and have fun watching their faces as gravity goes on the rampage. You'll have dreams about it the rest of your life!

## THE MYSTERY HOUSE

Across from

ST. AUGUSTINE ALLIGATOR FARM

FLORIDA ROUTE A-1-A



Avoid City Congestion

TRAVEL FLORIDA'S NEW SEASHORE  
ROUTE - ALONG THE EAST COAST

# The Buccaneer Trail



TOLL ROAD and FERRY

BETWEEN

FERNANDINA BEACH  
AND ST. AUGUSTINE



RIDE THROUGH HISTORY





Fishing is fine on Florida's beaches



One of five modern bridges on the route



Moderns explore old "Tabby" slave quarters



Swabbing decks of "The Buccaneer"



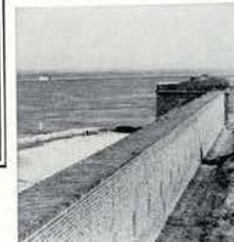
A familiar beach scene along the Trail



Lovely visitors take a turn at the wheel



Buccaneer's life preserver frames visitor



Old Fort Clinch at Fort Clinch State Park





YOU MIGHT MEET THIS BUCCANEER BEAUTY ON THE BEACH

Motorists southbound for a Florida vacation now turn left on Fla. A1A, "THE BUCCANEER TRAIL", shortly after crossing the Florida line. Then, by-passing Jacksonville's congested traffic, they glide swiftly down the northeast Florida coast, over a magnificent new ocean shore highway through a region rich in romance, history, and picturesque beauty.

THE BUCCANEER TRAIL, which is Fla. A1A, leaves US 17, the "Ocean Highway", at Yulee, Florida and leaves US 1 and US 301 at Callahan, Florida. At these points the route south turns left and seaward to Fernandina Beach.

THE BUCCANEER TRAIL, first opened for public use late in 1950, operates as a toll facility, which includes the brief but enjoyable ferry trip across the St. Johns River to Mayport. The St. Johns is one of the few rivers in the world that flows north.

From Fernandina Beach, the route of THE BUCCANEER TRAIL, south, over Fla. A1A, is via Mayport, Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach, Ponte Vedra Beach, St. Augustine, Marineland, Elinor Village and Daytona Beach, on to the fabulous resort areas of South Florida.



Apely named THE BUCCANEER TRAIL, this new highway makes accessible for the first time a section of the northeast Florida coast which is a gem of history and romance. Here the annals of its unusual history show eras of swashbuckling piracy, slave trading and hijacking. Researchers claim that more than \$165,000,000 of pirate treasure is hidden in Florida, large sums of it buried in territory traversed by THE BUCCANEER TRAIL.

Timuquian Indians inhabited Amelia Island and the Fernandina Beach area when French Admiral Jean Ribault landed on May 3, 1562 in an attempt to settle. Following the French, the Spanish built a mission and fort.

In 1763 the English flag flew over the island, when Spain ceded all of Florida under the Treaty of Paris.

In 1783 England returned Florida to Spain. Thus, Fernandina was a little Spanish town near the U. S. border when the Embargo Act in 1807 closed American ports to foreign shipping. Fernandina, a free port, soon was thronged with ships carrying goods to be smuggled into the United States. When in 1808 the U. S. forbade further slave importation, Fernandina also became a base for lucrative contraband slave trading.

Resentment against Spanish rule soon caused a group of "patriots" to organize the Republic of Florida with General John McIntosh as governor. They seized Fernandina and hoisted the "patriots flag".

Pierre and Jean Lafitte, the almost legendary pirates, during this period operated in the vicinity and visited Fernandina at will, along with other famed pirates.

Fernandina once more was returned to Spanish rule but in June, 1817, General Sir Gregor MacGregor, a picturesque young Scotsman, sailed in, captured the town, ran up a white flag with a green cross and ruled for a few months.

The flag of Mexico succeeded the green cross when on October 4, 1817, the French pirate, "Commodore" Luis Aury, wishing to create a stronghold and rendezvous for buccaneers, took over Amelia Island. Aury had been, appointed governor of Texas under the new Mexican government, and in this capacity raised the Mexican flag. Shortly thereafter, the United States sent troops who took the island from Aury, and held it in "in trust" for Spain.

Finally, in 1821, the United States purchased Florida from Spain and the matter of allegiance was settled temporarily. In 1847, a sturdy fort was built on the island's military reservation near Fernandina, and named for General Duncan Lamont Clinch, veteran of the Seminole and Mexican Wars.

READ THE INTERESTING HISTORY AND ROMANTIC LEGENDS OF

## The Buccaneer Trail

WHERE ONCE HIJACKERS LURKED AND PIRATES BURIED TREASURE, MOTORISTS NOW GLIDE SWIFTLY OVER A MAGNIFICENT HIGHWAY.



At the outbreak of the War Between the States, the Confederate flag was raised over Fernandina and Fort Clinch. In 1862, however, Fernandina was overcome by a Union fleet and occupied by Federal forces.

To visitors in the twentieth century, Fernandina Beach offers the appearance of a thriving little Southern city with a superb seashore beach section. Its fine harbor is home for a prosperous shrimping and menhaden fleet. Two large pulp mills, one producing paper, the other raw materials for rayon, add stability to the economy of its 6,000 inhabitants. The original Fernandina and adjoining Fernandina Beach merged and were incorporated as Fernandina Beach in 1951. Visitors will find here good accommodations and the delicious fresh seafoods for which this section is noted.

Just south of Fernandina Beach, THE BUCCANEER TRAIL leaves Amelia Island and crosses Nassau Sound on a superbly engineered span to Big Talbot Island. Next comes Little Talbot Island, currently being developed by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials. Here is offered an inviting pause at its park and picnic area, attractive playground for children and the expanse of firm white beach.

Fort George Island, fourth island along the route, is rich in historical lore. Governor John McIntosh lived here. His "White House" and plantation were sold to Zephaniah Kingsley, wealthy Scotch planter and slave trader, uncle of Mrs. Whistler, made famous in the portrait by her son, James McNeill Whistler. Kingsley built a new house on the water's edge, with a lookout on top, from which to watch his slave ships sailing in. A walk of tabby joined his house with the McIntosh house, which he gave his black wife, Anna Madegizine Jai, daughter of a native chief, whom Kingsley is said to have married in a tribal ritual in Madagascar. She brought him many slaves as her dowry. Kingsley's slaves were carefully trained, according to intellect, as house servants or field hands and sold for exceptional prices. Kingsley's houses still stand on property of the Fort George Club, as do also the remains of the semi-circle of "tabby houses" that served as slave quarters.

On the north shore of the St. Johns River, at Fort George Island, motorists take the ferry across the river to Mayport, also widely known to seafood connoisseurs. Then they continue south on Fla. A1A, via Jacksonville Beach,

Ponte Vedra Beach and historic St. Augustine, where will be found much of interest, and excellent accommodations. From famed Daytona Beach, southern end of THE BUCCANEER TRAIL route, fine highways lead to the wonderful resorts of central and south Florida.



JEAN LAFITTE CROSSING THE ST. JOHN

THE BUCCANEER TRAIL offers motorists duction to the wonderful vacationland of picture affords camera enthusiasts many opportunities to and beautiful scenes as they make the trip along coastal route.

The original old town of Fernandina, a portion Fernandina Beach, turns back the pages of history in architecture, customs and romantic stories past. Fernandina Beach is the first of Florida's fourteen miles of smooth, wide strand invite travel, to swim in the blue Atlantic and to enjoy it full fishing from the beach, piers and boats.

A visit to historic Fort Clinch, near Fernandina, the beginning of a memorable trip south on THE BUCCANEER TRAIL. Here in its interesting historic one owned and operated by the Florida Board of Historic Memorials, are seen many reminders of that have flown over Amelia Island since 1962. Fort Park is the largest historic site in state ownership.



"THE BUCCANEER" MAKES A RUN



CAMERAS RECORD PLEASANT PAUSES ALONG THE



# The Oldest House

UNDER FOUR FLAGS

Saint Augustine, Florida

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES

14 SAINT FRANCIS STREET



St. Francis Street, St. Augustine  
(From an old sketch)



You can explore the Oldest House even during inclement weather, as all walkways are sheltered. The admission charge of fifty cents is made for maintenance and to further the Society's program of historical research and preservation. (The Society's library houses the largest collection of books, maps, and other source records relative to St. Augustine and East Florida.)

*History doesn't happen between the covers of books, it is merely recorded there. History happens to people—and it happens on the land. Seeing where history happened makes it more intimate and meaningful to us.—JOHN W. GRIFFIN.*

**Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Daily**

*A Bit of Old Spain in your own United States*

(Save this Folder for Future Reference)

RECORD PRESS ST. AUGUSTINE

*The City Gates to the oldest city in the U.S. St. Augustine Fla.*



*Oldest House in St. Augustine Florida  
The House Under Four Flags.*

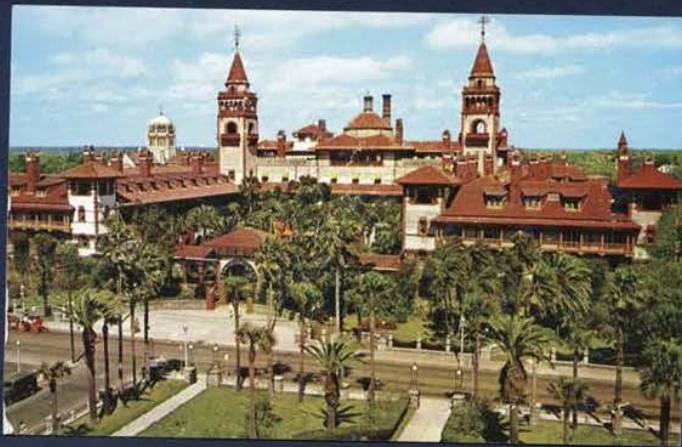




The Slave Market



Ponce De Leon Hotel



Entrance to the Fountain of Youth



Ponce De Leon and his Historic Fountain of Youth





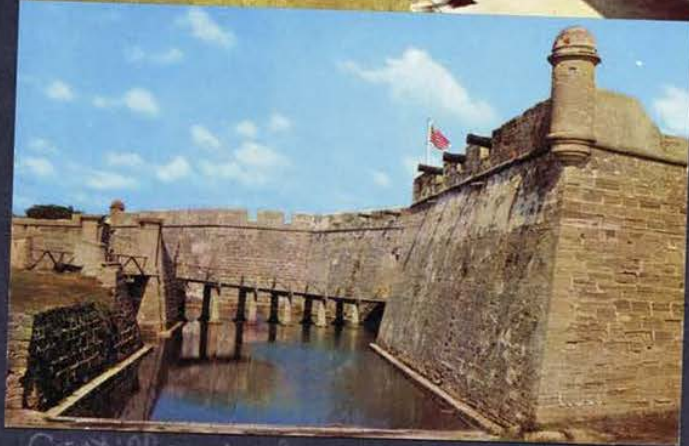
Oldest Wooden School House  
in The United States



Entrance and Stairway to the Top  
of wall, from courtyard at  
Castillo De San Marcos National  
Monument, St Augustine Florida



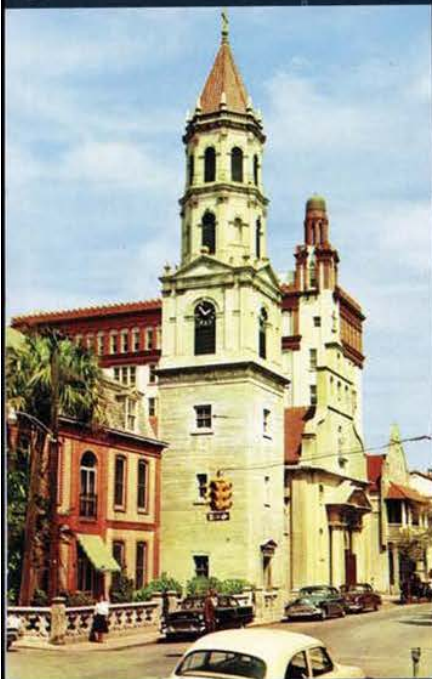
Gallows, head shackle, whipping  
Post, Arm + Leg Shackles  
and Bird Cage at the Old Jail  
St Augustine, Florida



Castillo de San Marcos  
This fort was built by the Spaniards in  
the 1700s following 1672. Now the oldest  
existing fortification in U.S. Over it have flown  
the flag of Spain, Great Britain, the Confederacy  
and the United States.



Old Roman Catholic  
Cathedral, St. Augustine, Fla.



Marine Studios, Marne land, Florida



## FLORIDA STATE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

THOMAS B. MANUEL . . . . . Chairman  
Fort Lauderdale

W. HOWARD FRANKLAND . . . . . Vice Chairman  
Tampa

WILLIAM T. ALSOP . . . . . Secretary-Treasurer  
Ocala

RICHARD H. SIMPSON . . . . . Member  
Monticello

CHARLES E. COMMANDER, JR. . . . . Member  
Jacksonville

SAM P. TURNBULL . . . . . Chief Engineer  
Offices  
5101 N.W. 10th St., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.



## SERVICE AREAS

Three service areas where turnpike travelers may obtain food, gasoline and oil have provided on the Sunshine State Parkway.

**SERVICE AREA No. 1** is located between the McAlister and Ft. Lauderdale north interchange and Pompano interchange.

**SERVICE AREA No. 2** is located between the Delray Beach and Palm Beach interchange.

**SERVICE AREA No. 3** is located between the Stuart interchange and the Fort Pierce northern terminus.





# Collins Terrace Hotel

2719 COLLINS AVENUE

BETWEEN 27th AND 28th STREETS MIAMI BEACH



Rate Guaranteed

Phone

**FREE PARKING ON PREMISES**

**\$3<sup>00</sup>** PER DAY  
**Per Person**  
**Two in a Room**  
APRIL 25th  
TO  
DEC. 20th

Note: From July 1st to August 15th only

Add \$1.00 per person, per day

For Guaranteed Oceanview Room

Add \$1.00 per person, per day

For Guaranteed Oceanfront Room

Add \$2.00 per person, per day

PERSON

For Breakfast & Dinner Daily

Add \$3.00 per person, per day

**\$2<sup>00</sup>**  
DOUBLE OCCUPANCY

*Every Room has Private Bath and Shower*

**OLYMPIC SIZE FILTERED SALT WATER POOL**

**DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN**

**CABANA COLONY AND 200 FT. OF PRIVATE BEACH**

**Air Conditioned Rooms**

**Television**

**Coffee Shop**

**Free Beach Chairs**

**Cocktail Lounge**

**Entertainment**



JUST  
COMPLETED...

*it's*  
**NEW!**



THE  
**FLORIDA SHORES**  
MOTEL

for people who enjoy lively fun in a  
congenial and informal atmosphere

**MIAMI BEACH'S  
NEWEST MOTEL IN 1957**

- 100% air conditioned
- Free parking
- 200 feet of private beach
- Salt-water swimming pool
- All rooms have refrigerators and king-size closets
- 100 rooms with kitchens
- Free cocktail parties
- Free wienie roast parties
- Free water shows
- Dancing and entertainment
- Get-acquainted parties
- Honeymooners' parties
- Television shows—card parties
- Excellent food—moderate prices
- One block to shopping center, post office, brokerage offices and bank
- Shuffleboard games
- Convenient bus service every 10 minutes.

on the Oceanfront Collins and 94th St.  
**MIAMI BEACH**  
completely air-conditioned

50 of  
264 rooms

\$

**4**

per day  
per person  
double occupancy

for  
**MODIFIED  
AMERICAN PLAN**  
(Breakfast and Deluxe Dinner)  
add \$3 per day per person

- large rooms with refrigerators luxuriously furnished
- studios with full kitchen



# HAMPTON COURT

HOTEL APARTMENTS AND MOTEL

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN OPPOSITE SEVILLE HOTEL • 2800 COLLINS AVE MIAMI BEACH FLORIDA



**FREE PARKING ON PREMISES**

**MOTEL ROOMS**

*Per Person*

**\$1<sup>50</sup>**  
Daily

10 Rooms from May 1st. to Nov. 1st.

## ONE-BEDROOM APARTMENTS

(4 Persons)

Spacious cross-ventilated Apts. consisting of large living room with convertible studio bed for two, bedroom with twin beds, dinette, fully equipped kitchen, private bath, extra large closets.

**\$6<sup>00</sup>**  
Daily

10 Rooms from May 1st. to Nov. 1st.



**FREE**  
**SEE Tropical Hobbyland**

Guest of Hotel 3 Days or More  
(See Other Side)

## DESCRIPTION OF APARTMENTS

### EFFICIENCIES

(2 Persons)

Consist of studio room (sitting room by day, bedroom by night), separate dinette, fully equipped kitchen and private bath.

**\$5<sup>00</sup>**  
Daily

10 Rooms from May 1st. to Nov. 1st.

## TWO-BEDROOM APARTMENTS

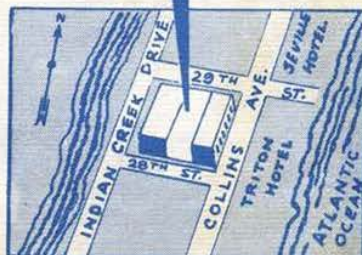
(6 Persons)

Large family corner apartments with a large living room, two big bedrooms, each with twin beds, dinette, fully equipped kitchen, private bath, private screened porches. All have direct cross-ventilation with two or three exposures, some overlook ocean and have two baths.

**\$10<sup>00</sup>**  
Daily

10 Rooms from May 1st. to Nov. 1st.

## LOCATION HAMPTON COURT





Golden Arrow  
Motel, Miami  
Beach, Florida



Enjoy a Fabulous World of Oceanfront Pleasure at the



# GOULD

COMPLETELY AIR  
CONDITIONED

**RESORT  
MOTEL**

ON THE OCEAN  
AT 171st ST.  
MIAMI BEACH

WHY NOT CALL NOW FROM WHERE YOU ARE? CALL COLLECT **MIAMI BEACH**  
WILSON 7-3501

**\$2.50**  
Daily  
Per Person  
Double  
Occupancy  
20 Rooms

## CHILDREN FREE\*

ALL FREE • "Get-Together Cocktail Party"  
• Planned Entertainment

- Weiner Roasts • Water Show • Bingo
- Private Pool and Beautiful Sand Beach
- Shuffleboard • Television

\*Under the Age of Seven Years

**RATES GUARANTEED!**  
KITCHENETTES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT TO EACH GUEST PRESENTING THIS CIRCULAR

# GET THE WHOLE STORY

SEE OTHER SIDE ---->

**STRAIGHT SOUTH ON A1A**



EASY TO REACH: On Route A1A coming South toward Miami Beach. For Route US 1, turn east over Sunny Isles Boulevard, then north to the GOULD.





# *The* SHERWOOD

## Court Motel

HOME OF ROBIN HOOD

ON THE OCEAN AT 182nd STREET

PHONE WILSON 7-3431

*only*

Dignified  
and  
Informal  
and  
Comfort



**3.00**  
Per Person  
Per Day  
Double Occupancy

10 Rooms

Kitchenettes —  
Slightly Higher

You will enjoy  
this quiet luxury  
at rates you  
can afford.



Spotlessly Clean — A Vacation Paradise





DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN ★ ENJOYABLY INFORMAL  
*at 88th Street*

IT'S WORTH SO MUCH MORE...  
ENJOY THE OUTSTANDING HOTEL OF



*Miami Beach*

FLORIDA  
HOTEL • POOL • CABANA CLUB

OCEANFRONT LUXURY AT LOW COST



POOL and CABANAS

On the ocean north of crowds and noise the Coronado has created a spectacularly beautiful sun colony for your vacation pleasure. Cabanas are new and modern in every respect; those on the oceanfront open toward both sea and pool. A wide promenade above our exclusive cabana patio affords sweeping views of the blue Atlantic. Here indeed is an unusual setting for luxurious living.

GENTILE CLIENTELE

\$ **3.00** DAILY  
ONLY PER PERSON DOUBLE

INCOMPARABLE...

INCLUDED IN THE PRICE  
OF YOUR ROOM

- PRIVATE BEACH
- PRIVATE POOL
- FREE PARKING
- TELEVISION
- SHUFFLEBOARD
- NIGHT SWIM PARTIES
- MOVIES
- BEACH CHAIRS and UMBRELLAS





PHONE:  
UN 6-1648

# The Ocean Surf

ON THE OCEAN FRONT  
7436 OCEAN TERRACE,  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

**RATES:** From APRIL 1st to  
DECEMBER 20th

**150**  
A DAY  
Per Person  
Double  
Occupancy

**250**  
A DAY  
Per Person  
Double Occupancy  
Air Conditioned

**300**  
A DAY  
Per Person  
Double Occupancy  
OCEAN FRONT ROOM WITH TERRACE

Every Room with Private Bath, Shower,  
Telephone. Twenty-five Rooms.  
Elevator; Solarium; Free Beach Chairs.  
Center of all Shopping, Theatres, Restau-  
rants, Cafeterias.

Air Conditioned Rooms Available  
Frigidaire Available

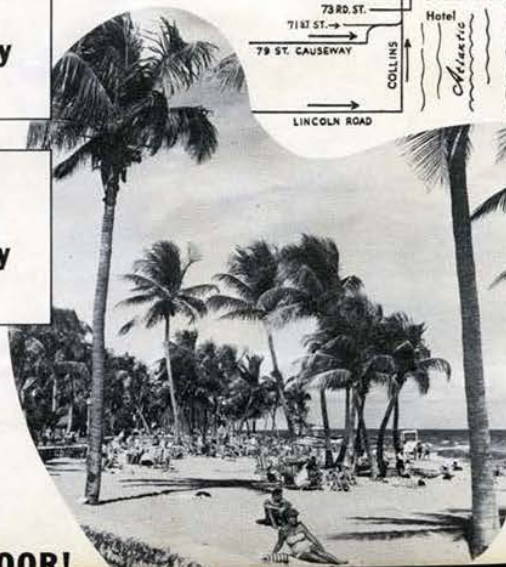
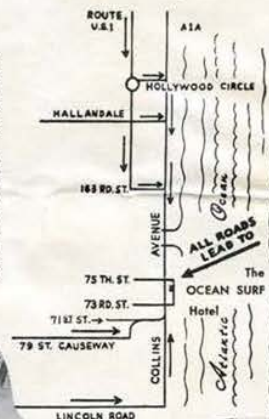
**FREE PARKING**

**THE OCEAN IS AT YOUR DOOR!**

How To Reach the  
Ocean Surf Hotel:  
(SEE MAP)

1 — Turn left at 163rd  
St.; to Collins Ave.; turn  
right at Collins; then to  
75th St.; turning left to  
Ocean Drive; turn right  
and The OCEAN SURF is  
on your right.

2 — Turn left on end of  
79th Street Causeway,  
which terminates at Col-  
lins Ave. and 71st St.  
(Miami Beach); turn left  
on Collins Ave. and con-  
tinue two blocks to 73rd  
St.; turn right to ocean;  
then left to The OCEAN  
SURF.





A LITTLE BIT  
THE EVERGLADES  
IN THE HEART  
OF MIAMI

# TROPICAL Hobbyland

World Famous  
Seminole Village  
and Zoo



At Hobbyland you can see  
more for one admission than  
the next five attractions  
combined!



## THE MONKEY CARNIVAL

A brand-new method of displaying animals! Rides, ferris-wheels, giant swings, and merry-go-rounds. Just like a carnival — except that the riders are monkeys, not humans. This is something you will see nowhere else but at Hobbyland.



## FLAMINGOS

The only place in Florida where you can get an arm's-length look at these outlandish tropical birds. The only bird or animal that moves its upper jaw, and holds the lower jaw rigid.

## EXOTIC TROPICAL BIRDS

Gathered from tropic zones all over the world, colorful, like beautiful vari-colored jewels when seen against the lush tropical landscapes of our wonderful gardens.



It's easy to find Hobbyland—  
just follow the Miami Bus  
Bench directional signs.



## BRING YOUR CAMERA

Hundreds of color shots, beautiful backgrounds, exciting birds and animals. Take your picture on a lifelike concrete alligator.



## THE SEMINOLE INDIAN VILLAGE

Here at Tropical Hobbyland you will see the Seminole Indians living just as they have lived in the Everglades for centuries. See their unique huts or "chickees", see the women at their marvelously intricate needlework and beadwork. See the men preparing their hunting and fishing gear. The Seminoles — only tribe that has never signed a peace treaty.



The only Miami Tourist attraction featured on the Dave Garroway and Steve Allen television shows.







Add... the enchantment of the "old world"  
to your

Florida vacation memories

Fly DIRECT to  
quaint, charming

**NASSAU**

via

**MACKEY AIRLINES**

**DAILY Douglas "Skymaster"  
LUXURY SERVICE**

**ROUND TRIP FARES**

*\$ 2 1*

**\$30**

*from Miami  
to West End, Bahamas*

From **FORT LAUDERDALE**  
or **WEST PALM BEACH**

**\$40**

From **TAMPA**  
or **ST. PETERSBURG**

*\$ 15.50 from West Palm Beach  
to West End, Bahamas*

Only a **personal** visit to the Capitol City of the Bahamas can  
give you the proper understanding of this foreign, intriguing city.  
Stay 48 hours and bring back \$200 of exciting imports duty-free!  
No passports necessary for U. S. citizens!





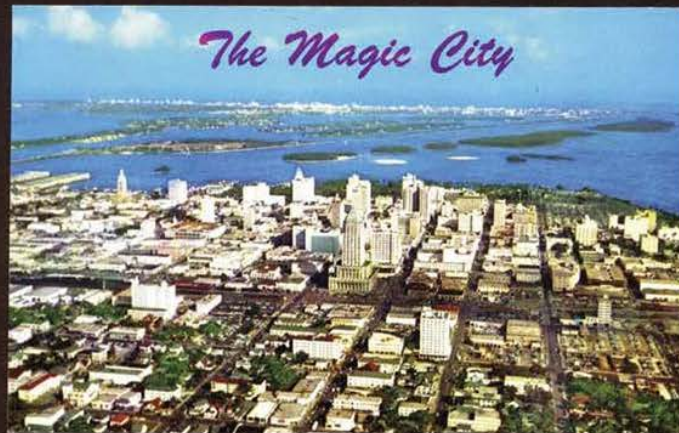
Auditorium  
Miami Beach, Florida

*Glamorous Miami Beach*



Looking Towards  
Miami Beach

*The Magic City*



Famous Thunderbird Hotel  
Miami Beach, Florida



Kenilworth Hotel and  
Baker's Harbor  
Miami Beach Florida



Collins Avenue, looking north  
at Bal Harbour.



Fabulous Fontainebleau Hotel  
Miami Beach, Florida



Fabulous New Americana  
Hotel, Bal Harbour,  
Miami Beach, Florida



a Florida  
Coconut  
Tree loaded  
with  
Coconuts



Eden Rock Hotel  
Miami Beach, Florida



Fontainebleau and Eden Roc  
Cabanas on the Ocean at  
Miami Beach, Florida

Americana Hotel and Bal Harbor  
Section, Miami Beach, Florida



Lake Pancoast Section  
Miami Beach, Florida



# OKEFENOKEE Swamp PARK



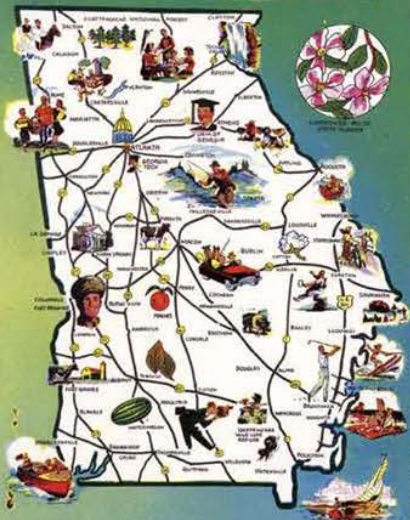
Headwaters of  
Savannah River  
LAND OF  
"TREMBLING EARTH"



Okefenokee Swamp Park, Waycross, Georg



## Greetings From GEORGIA



Flamingos





Okfenokee Swamp Park on U.S. 1 and U.S. 23, turning onto the Vereen Bell Memorial Highway eight miles south of Way-

The Park is open every day in the year, from 8 a.m. until sunset.

There are no night activities and no overnight accommodations in the Park, a wildlife sanctuary, but admirable accommodations are offered in Waycross and surrounding area.

Fishing reservations requested in advance, and dependent on water and weather conditions and availability of licensed guides.

Beautifully illustrated booklet, "Story of the Okefenokee," presenting history, geology and romance of the Land of Trembling Earth, and including pictorial map, available for 50 cents by writing Okefenokee Swamp Park.



LITHO IN U.S.A.



# America's Nature Wonderland

## OKEFENOKEE Swamp PARK



The "Land of Trembling Earth," called Okefenokee by the aboriginal Seminole Indians because of the quaking nature of its soil, is the largest preserved fresh-water swamp land in the United States. Its 700-square mile expanse of wilderness gives rise to the romantic Suwannee and the historic St. Mary's river which flow respectively to the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean.



Acclaimed as the Most Unique and Beautiful Natural Wonderland in America, it has no counterpart in Nature. A Visit to the "Land of Trembling Earth" is a Thrilling Experience You Will Always Remember.



The Okefenokee Swamp Park embraces vast areas of fresh-water marshes or "prairies," described as "the most beautiful and fantastic landscapes in the world"; pure, dark-water lakes of breathtaking loveliness; forested islands, rich in history and legend; and impenetrable haunting jungles where men have been swallowed up.

This geological phenomenon of Georgia's Coastal Plain was once a mud-cup in the ocean's floor, product of an ancient sea.







# Most PHOTOGENIC SPOT IN AMERICA!

A Memorable Adventure Awaits Every Visitor in the Okefenokee,  
a Fantastic Watery Wilderness That Time Forgot



**T**he Okefenokee Swamp Park is an inviolate wildlife sanctuary, harboring heavy concentrations of bear, deer, bob-cats, alligators, otters, aquatic birds and myriad creatures protected from guns, traps and the relentless advance of civilization.

The floor of the swamp is indescribable, many rare plants having been discovered by naturalists.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, administers the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, with headquarters in Waycross. These custodians are committed to the preservation of the rich flora and fauna of the generously endowed area.

The Okefenokee Swamp Park is being preserved in its natural state for posterity, the policies of the Park adhering to strict conservation practices. Hunting and trapping are forbidden, in keeping with the wise policies of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Fishing is permitted only with approved guides.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY KENNETH ROGERS







## LOST WORLD

Enjoy the Incomparable Charm of a  
Unforgettable Pristine Beauty and Mystery Unfold in Okefenokee Swamp Park  
Which Presents For One Nominal Admission Fee:

- The Vereen Bell Memorial Highway—Paved entrance road and paved parking island.
- Scenic Boat Tours — Conducted Cruises on original Indian waterways through labyrinthine, lily-sponged swampland.
- Wilderness Walkways—Cypress boardwalks penetrate deep into the moss-draped wonderland.
- Observation Tower—Seventy-five foot lookout post presents majestic landscapes from high above the cypress draws.
- Serpentarium and Alligator Pools—The South's most complete collection of native reptiles and many exotic specimens.
- Bird Sanctuary—Varied species of exotic birdlife in native habitat.
- Native Animals—Bears, otters, bob-cats, deer and other furry denizens of the deep swamp.
- Wildlife Lectures and Shows—Daily wildlife lectures and demonstrations, educational and thrilling.
- Museum—Showing relics and priceless remnants of the Land of Trembling Earth.
- Picnic Areas—Tables and facilities for families and groups.
- Souvenir Shop—Featuring gifts reminiscent of the swampland.
- Matchless Beauty—Mirror trails and gorgeous natural botanical gardens unspoiled by humankind.
- Photography—Photographers revel in the world's most "reflective" waterways and unparalleled handiwork of nature.

Okefenokee Swamp Park is being heralded to the world in motion pictures, magazines and newspapers; on television and radio networks; in comic strips; by writers of historical and documentary books, and fiction; by lecturers, naturalists and educators.

Yet, only a personal visit to the "Land of Trembling Earth" reveals fully its romantic and mysterious charm. You can capture the wilderness spirit of Okefenokee only by seeing it.



Okefenokee Swamp Park, a non-profit development operating under long-term lease, makes the awesome and mysterious swampland accessible to the public, permitting visitors to see and enjoy a "forbidden world" where for many generations only stout-hearted adventurers, trappers, hunters and lumbermen dared to go.

Okefenokee Swamp Park has designed its facilities and its program to answer the yearning of the adventurous who wish to penetrate into the deep recesses of the swamp, and also to take care of those whose time limitations require a more cursory exploration.

You will enjoy an hour in the Park—or a day, or a succession of days.



## PICTURES FROM THE OKEFENOKEE

"Love of the Wilderness" (20th Century-Fox) starring Jean Peters, Jeffrey Hunter, Walter Brennan, Constance Smith, Tom Tully.

"Swamp Water" (20th Century-Fox) starring Ann Baxter, Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore, Walter Brennan, Walter Huston.

"Land of the Trembling Earth" (Warner Bros.) starring David A. Dole. Directed and filmed by Ted and Vincent Salitz.

"Black Fury" (Warner Bros.) starring David A. Dole. Directed and filmed by Ted and Vincent Salitz.

"Untamed Fury" (Producers Releasing Corporation).

"The Living Swamp" (20th Century Fox) Produced by Jeffrey Hunter, Directed by David A. Dole.

*The Nation's Newest Scenic Attraction!!*



taken while in boat → Okefenokee Swamp (Park at  
Waycross, Georgia



Water lilies  
in wilder-  
ness setting  
Okefenokee  
Swamp



This 6 mo.  
Cub bear  
cried like  
a baby till  
bystander  
gave him  
a bottle of  
Coco cola, with  
caretaker's  
Permission



These alligators, in a  
pit, were all asleep



many forms of wild life in the  
Okefenokee Swamp include huge  
alligators in their natural haunts



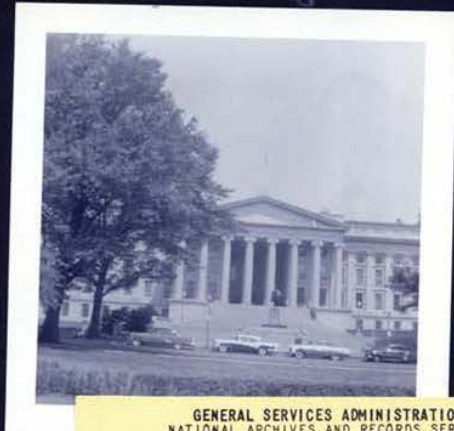
Rural scene in Dupree

11 Aug 1957-  
Visited Chris' mother <sup>Bertie</sup> Epps  
at Goldsboro North Carolina  
Roy Epps invited us to return  
with him to his home in Alexandria  
Va- mule rode the 250 miles with Roy-



Archives Washington D.C.

I go through the White House



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

**Card of Admission to Search Rooms**

Mrs. Pansy Gardner  
is hereby admitted to the Search Rooms of the National Archives for the purposes of research.  
This card is not transferable, and is issued subject to the regulations for the use of records in the custody of the Archivist of the United States. This card is good until August 11, 1958 unless revoked or forfeited.  
Date August 12, 1957  
By Wayne C. Fowler  
Archivist of the United States.

United States Senate Chamber  
Washington, D.C. **AUG 12 1957**  
Admit Mrs. Gardner  
To the reserved gallery  
For **85th Congress**  
William F. Hutchinson  
U.S. SENATOR

317--Washington Tomb, Mt. Vernon, Va.



DB 0152

304--Boxwood Garden, Mt. Vernon, Va.



DB 0152



## *The American's Creed*

☆ ☆ ☆

I BELIEVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE; WHOSE JUST POWERS ARE DERIVED FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; A DEMOCRACY IN A REPUBLIC; A SOVEREIGN NATION OF MANY SOVEREIGN STATES; A PERFECT UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE; ESTABLISHED UPON THOSE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY FOR WHICH AMERICAN PATRIOTS SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE IT IS MY DUTY TO MY COUNTRY TO LOVE IT; TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTION; TO OBEY ITS LAWS; TO RESPECT ITS FLAG; AND TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

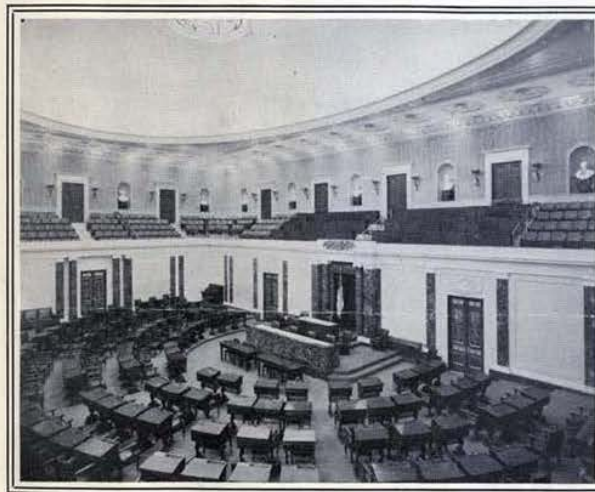
—William Tyler Page.  
(Authorized version)



*Prepared under the direction of the  
Senate Committee on Rules and Administration*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—55855-9

## United States Senate



*The Senate Chamber*

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

May 2, 1957



## The Senate

### Powers

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."—Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution.

### Composition

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."—From the 17th Amendment to the Constitution.

### Qualifications

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."—Article I, Section 3, Paragraph 3, of the Constitution.

### Organization

For the purpose of more efficiently and expeditiously performing the work of the Senate, 15 standing (permanent) committees have been created. To these committees are appropriately referred for initial investigation and consideration, and subsequent report to the Senate, all bills, resolutions, and other matters which may require action by the Senate. Each standing committee has subcommittees, as conditions warrant. There are also several special committees, and also joint committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

### Senators' Functions

Each Senator is a member of at least two standing committees and several subcommittees. Committee meetings, hearings, and investigations are frequently held while the Senate is in session in order to expedite the work of the Senate.

The Senators are also occupied with the problems and requests of individual constituents. This work involves much correspondence and often entails extensive dealings with the Executive agencies.

A large amount of routine business is transacted by the Senate and, as such, does not require the constant attendance of the individual Senators. This business can be disposed of by a small number, and usually by unanimous consent.

The Majority and Minority Leaders, or their representatives, are present when the Senate is in session to protect the interests of their respective parties. When important and vital issues are decided, the Senators are present to represent their States and cast their votes.

**NOTE.**—Senators not present in the Senate Chamber may be found at committee meetings, at hearings, in their offices, or elsewhere on official business.

## Alphabetical List of Senators

### Democrats—Roman

Aiken, George D., Vermont, 28  
Allott, Gordon, Colorado, 70  
Anderson, Clinton P., New Mexico, 17  
Barrett, Frank A., Wyoming, 48  
Beall, J. Glenn, Maryland, 22  
Bennett, Wallace F., Utah, 81  
Bible, Alan, Nevada, 86  
Bricker, John W., Ohio, 6  
Bridges, Styles, New Hampshire, 29  
Busb, Prescott, Connecticut, 79  
Butler, John Marshall, Maryland, 50  
Byrd, Harry Flood, Virginia, 12  
Capehart, Homer E., Indiana, 7  
Carlson, Frank, Kansas, 82  
Carroll, John A., Colorado, 94  
Case, Clifford P., New Jersey, 74  
Case, Francis, South Dakota, 80  
Chavez, Dennis, New Mexico, 58  
Church, Frank, Idaho, 91  
Clark, Joseph S., Pennsylvania, 93  
Cooper, John Sherman, Kentucky, 46  
Cotton, Norris, New Hampshire, 76  
Curtis, Carl T., Nebraska, 20  
Dirksen, Everett McKinley, Illinois, 3  
Douglas, Paul H., Illinois, 65  
Dworsbik, Henry, Idaho, 49  
Eastland, James O., Mississippi, 34  
Ellender, Allen J., Louisiana, 13  
Ervin, Sam J., Jr., North Carolina, 67  
Flanders, Ralph E., Vermont, 55  
Frear, J. Allen, Jr., Delaware, 18  
Fulbright, J. W., Arkansas, 15  
Goldwater, Barry, Arizona, 73  
Gore, Albert, Tennessee, 89  
Green, Theodore Francis, Rhode Island, 33  
Hayden, Carl, Arizona, 57  
Hennings, Thomas C., Jr., Missouri, 66  
Hickenlooper, Bourke B., Iowa, 53  
Hill, Lister, Alabama, 35  
Holland, Spessard L., Florida, 40  
Hruska, Roman L., Nebraska, 75  
Humphrey, Hubert H., Minnesota, 63  
Ives, Irving M., New York, 5  
Jackson, Henry M., Washington, 42  
Javits, Jacob K., New York, 45  
Jenner, William E., Indiana, 25  
Johnson, Lyndon B., Texas, 10  
Johnston, Olin D., South Carolina, 16

### Republicans—Italic

Kefauver, Estes, Tennessee, 39  
Kennedy, John F., Massachusetts, 84  
Kerr, Robert S., Oklahoma, 19  
Knowland, William F., California, 9  
Kuchel, Thomas H., California, 51  
Langer, William, North Dakota, 8  
Lausche, Frank J., Ohio, 92  
Long, Russell B., Louisiana, 59  
Magnuson, Warren G., Washington, 14  
Malone, George W., Nevada, 52  
Mansfield, Mike, Montana, 11  
Martin, Edward, Pennsylvania, 77  
Martin, Thomas E., Iowa, 21  
(1)  
McClellan, John L., Arkansas, 61  
McNamara, Pat, Michigan, 85  
Monroney, A. S. Mike, Oklahoma, 83  
Morse, Wayne, Oregon, 43  
Morton, Thurston B., Kentucky, 72  
Mundt, Karl E., South Dakota, 23  
Murray, James E., Montana, 36  
Neely, Matthew M., West Virginia, 62  
Neuberger, Richard L., Oregon, 90  
O'Mahoney, Joseph C., Wyoming, 68  
Pastore, John O., Rhode Island, 64  
Payne, Frederick G., Maine, 44  
Potter, Charles E., Michigan, 78  
Purtell, William A., Connecticut, 2  
Revercomb, Chapman, West Virginia, 47  
Robertson, A. Willis, Virginia, 37  
Russell, Richard B., Georgia, 32  
Saltonstall, Leverett, Massachusetts, 54  
Schoeppel, Andrew F., Kansas, 24  
Scott, W. Kerr, North Carolina, 69  
Smathers, George A., Florida, 88  
Smith, H. Alexander, New Jersey, 56  
Smith, Margaret Chase, Maine, 1  
Sparkman, John, Alabama, 38  
Stennis, John, Mississippi, 60  
Symington, Stuart, Missouri, 41  
Talmadge, Herman E., Georgia, 95  
Thurmond, Strom, South Carolina, 87  
Thye, Edward J., Minnesota, 4  
Watkins, Arthur V., Utah, 27  
Wiley, Alexander, Wisconsin, 31  
Williams, John J., Delaware, 26  
Yarborough, Ralph, Texas, 96  
Young, Milton R., North Dakota, 30

(Numbers refer to seating diagram on following page.)

<sup>1</sup> Vacancy (Wisconsin).



## Officers of the Senate

RICHARD NIXON, *Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate*

CARL HAYDEN, *President pro tempore of the Senate*

FELTON M. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*

EMERY L. FRAZIER, *Chief Clerk*

JOSEPH C. DUKE, *Sergeant at Arms*

CHARLES L. WATKINS, *Parliamentarian*

ROBERT G. BAKER,  
*Secretary for the Majority*

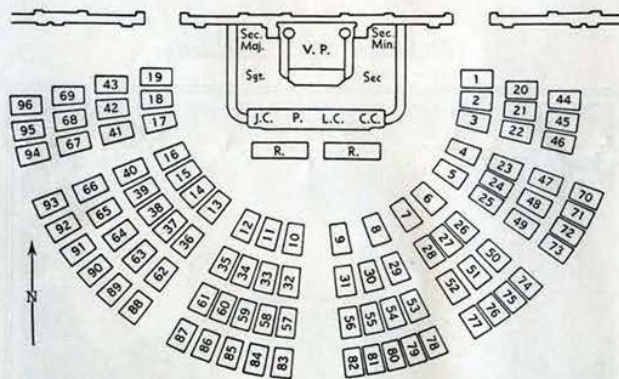
EDWARD E. MANSUR, JR., *Legislative Clerk*

J. MARK TRICE,  
*Secretary for the Minority*

EDWARD J. HICKEY, *Journal Clerk*

REV. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, D. D., *Chaplain*

## SEATING DIAGRAM



V. P., *Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate*  
Sec., *Secretary*  
Sgt., *Sergeant at Arms*

C. C., *Chief Clerk*

P., *Parliamentarian*

Sec. Maj., *Secretary for Majority*

Sec. Min., *Secretary for Minority*

L. C., *Legislative Clerk*

J. C., *Journal Clerk*

R., *Official Reporters*

NOTICE.—Demonstrations of approval or disapproval by occupants of the galleries are forbidden by a rule of the Senate. Strict observance of this rule is required.

## Seating Order of Senators

### Democrats—Roman

- 1 Smith, Margaret Chase, Maine
- 2 Puriell, William A., Connecticut
- 3 Dirksen, Everett McKinley, Illinois
- 4 Tbye, Edward J., Minnesota
- 5 Ives, Irving M., New York
- 6 Bricker, John W., Ohio
- 7 Capehart, Homer E., Indiana
- 8 Langer, William, North Dakota
- 9 Knowland, William F., California
- 10 Johnson, Lyndon B., Texas
- 11 Mansfield, Mike, Montana
- 12 Byrd, Harry Flood, Virginia
- 13 Ellender, Allen J., Louisiana
- 14 Magnuson, Warren G., Washington
- 15 Fulbright, J. W., Arkansas
- 16 Johnston, Olin D., South Carolina
- 17 Anderson, Clinton P., New Mexico
- 18 Frear, J. Allen, Jr., Delaware
- 19 Kerr, Robert S., Oklahoma
- 20 Curtis, Carl T., Nebraska
- 21 Martin, Thomas E., Iowa
- 22 Beall, J. Glenn, Maryland
- 23 Mundi, Karl E., South Dakota
- 24 Schoepfel, Andrew F., Kansas
- 25 Jenner, William E., Indiana
- 26 Williams, John J., Delaware
- 27 Watkins, Arthur V., Utah
- 28 Aiken, George D., Vermont
- 29 Bridges, Styles, New Hampshire
- 30 Young, Milton R., North Dakota
- 31 Wiley, Alexander, Wisconsin
- 32 Russell, Richard B., Georgia
- 33 Green, Theodore Francis, Rhode Island
- 34 Eastland, James O., Mississippi
- 35 Hill, Lister, Alabama
- 36 Murray, James E., Montana
- 37 Robertson, A. Willis, Virginia
- 38 Sparkman, John, Alabama
- 39 Kefauver, Estes, Tennessee
- 40 Holland, Spessard L., Florida
- 41 Symington, Stuart, Missouri
- 42 Jackson, Henry M., Washington
- 43 Morse, Wayne, Oregon
- 44 Payne, Frederick G., Maine
- 45 Javits, Jacob K., New York
- 46 Cooper, John Sherman, Kentucky
- 47 Revercomb, Chapman, West Virginia
- 48 Barrett, Frank A., Wyoming

### Republicans—Italic

- 49 Dworshak, Henry, Idaho
- 50 Butler, John Marshall, Maryland
- 51 Kuchel, Thomas H., California
- 52 Malone, George W., Nevada
- 53 Hickenlooper, Bourke B., Iowa
- 54 Saltonstall, Leverett, Massachusetts
- 55 Flanders, Ralph E., Vermont
- 56 Smith, H. Alexander, New Jersey
- 57 Hayden, Carl, Arizona
- 58 Chavez, Dennis, New Mexico
- 59 Long, Russell B., Louisiana
- 60 Stennis, John, Mississippi
- 61 McClellan, John L., Arkansas
- 62 Neely, Matthew M., West Virginia
- 63 Humphrey, Hubert H., Minnesota
- 64 Pastore, John O., Rhode Island
- 65 Douglas, Paul H., Illinois
- 66 Hennings, Thomas C., Jr., Missouri
- 67 Ervin, Sam J., Jr., North Carolina
- 68 O'Mahoney, Joseph C., Wyoming
- 69 Scott, W. Kerr, North Carolina
- 70 Allott, Gordon, Colorado
- 71 .....<sup>(1)</sup>
- 72 Morton, Thurston B., Kentucky
- 73 Goldwater, Barry, Arizona
- 74 Case, Clifford P., New Jersey
- 75 Hruska, Roman L., Nebraska
- 76 Cotton, Norris, New Hampshire
- 77 Martin, Edward, Pennsylvania
- 78 Potter, Charles E., Michigan
- 79 Bush, Prescott, Connecticut
- 80 Case, Francis, South Dakota
- 81 Bennett, Wallace F., Utah
- 82 Carlson, Frank, Kansas
- 83 Monroney, A. S. Mike, Oklahoma
- 84 Kennedy, John F., Massachusetts
- 85 McNamara, Pat., Michigan
- 86 Bible, Alan, Nevada
- 87 Thurmond, Strom, South Carolina
- 88 Smathers, George A., Florida
- 89 Gore, Albert, Tennessee
- 90 Neuberger, Richard L., Oregon
- 91 Church, Frank, Idaho
- 92 Lausche, Frank J., Ohio
- 93 Clark, Joseph S., Pennsylvania
- 94 Carroll, John A., Colorado
- 95 Talmadge, Herman E., Georgia
- 96 Yarborough, Ralph, Texas

<sup>1</sup> Vacancy (Wisconsin).

(Numbers refer to seating diagram on preceding page.)



## The Senate Chamber

The present Senate Chamber was begun in 1851, and occupied by the Senate on January 4, 1859. From July 1949 to January 1951 the old roof of the Chamber, skylights, and galleries were replaced with steel and concrete, and the whole of the interior redecorated in the early Federal architectural style.

**Senate Desks** All desks in the Chamber are of the style used in 1859. Each desk has an inkwell, a penholder, and a glass shaker filled with blotting sand. The desks in the northwest and northeast corners of the Chamber are used by the Secretaries of the Majority and the Minority respectively.

**Vice President's Rostrum** The panel behind the Vice President is constructed of Hauteville cream marble, flanked by red Levanto marble columns and pilasters. In recesses on either side of the rostrum are the two old snuffboxes, which are still kept filled.

**The Gavel** The solid ivory gavel now used by the Vice President was presented to the Senate in 1954 by the Vice President of India as a token of his country's friendship for the United States. The gavel formerly used (no longer serviceable) now occupies a position of honor on the rostrum when the Senate is in session. According to tradition that gavel, of ivory capped with silver, had been used in the Senate since its first meeting, in 1789.

**Statuary** The 20 busts which line the upper wall of the Chamber represent all Vice Presidents from John Adams to Thomas A. Hendricks, both inclusive, with the exception of Henry Wilson, whose bust is located in the Vice President's Room, in which he died.

**Sculpture and Mottos** Over the rostrum is the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*" (One Out of Many)—the motto on our coat-of-arms; over the east entrance, the sculpture "Patriotism" and motto "*Annuit Coeptis*" (God Has Favored Our Undertakings); over the west entrance, the sculpture "Courage" and motto "*Novus Ordo Seclorum*" (A New Order of the Ages); over the south entrance, the sculpture "Wisdom" and motto "In God We Trust"—a motto on our coinage.

**Ceiling** The design on the glass in the dome is that of the great seal of the United States.

**Pages** Pages are appointed on recommendation of Senators and must have completed the eighth grade of school, and be not less than 14 years nor more than 17 years of age.

The official record of the Senate is the Journal. Verbatim proceedings are taken down by a staff of shorthand reporters, and their transcripts published in the daily Congressional Record. These reporters may generally be noted writing beside the Senator speaking.

*Official  
Reporters*

Cloakrooms for the Senators are located behind the galleries on the south side of the Chamber—at the east end the Republican, and at the west end the Democratic. Behind the Vice President's rostrum is a long room for the Senators known as the Marble Room, where there are desks for writing and dictating.

*Cloakrooms*

The seats in the center of the north gallery are reserved for accredited correspondents of daily newspapers. On either side, indicated by brass railing, are the front rows set aside on the east for the press, radio, and TV correspondents, and on the west for writers for national periodicals.

*Press,  
Radio, TV,  
Periodicals*

## The Senate Office Building





## SENATOR WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

What to see in the

CAPITOL

### THE CAPITOL BUILDING

Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The Capitol is a masterpiece of architecture and a symbol of the American way of life. It is a place where the laws of the land are made and where the people of the United States are represented.



**WELCOMES YOU  
TO YOUR  
NATION'S CAPITAL**



SENATOR WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

POINTS OF

Dear Fellow American:

I want to welcome you to our Nation's Capital and to extend my earnest hope that your visit will be fruitful and enjoyable. Washington is a continuing source of inspiration to all Americans as it represents a constant and spiritual challenge to the world of what is possible in a free country of free men. Here in the Capital is the symbol of the Republic that became our heritage through the great experiment forged by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

During my Senate incumbency, international and national events have impressed upon me two strong convictions: the first is that the government we have in Washington reflects directly the interests and desires of you people from home; the second is that our country would benefit immeasurably if all of our 165 million citizens could visit our Nation's Capital at some point in their lives. Now that you are here you have the opportunity to observe personally the activities of the Congress, the Executive Offices, and the Supreme Court. I sincerely hope that your observations and study of the facilities, historical monuments and government operations will be enjoyable and profitable to you and to the country.

If I, or my office staff, can be of any assistance to make your visit more pleasant, please do not hesitate to make your problems known.

With all best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,



William F. Knowland  
U. S. Senator  
California



## What to see in the

# CAPITOL HILL AREA

**THE CAPITOL BUILDING**—Open 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. daily and Sunday. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year. Tours, 9 a.m.-3:55 p.m. daily. Guide service, 25¢. No building in America is better known nor more easily recognized than the Capitol. Its two wings contain the halls of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The building, except for modernization from time to time, has remained unchanged since completion of the dome in 1864. The Capitol contains 435 rooms or offices, committee chambers, and storage space. It is 751 feet long and 350 feet wide. On top of the painted metal dome is a nineteen-foot statue of Freedom. Of particular sightseeing interest, in addition to the Senate and House Chambers, are the former Supreme Court Chamber and Statuary Hall. Congress, when in session, usually meets at noon and admission to the galleries is by a pass which is obtained from the office of a Senator or Representative.



**SUPREME COURT**—Open 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon. through Friday; 9 a.m.-noon Sat. The newest of the buildings on Capitol Hill, the Supreme Court building was opened in 1935. It is considered one of the most beautiful edifices in Washington. The entire exterior of the building is of Vermont marble and the building is particularly known for the massive Corinthian columns at the east and west ends of the structure. The Supreme Court Chamber is open to the public when the court is in session between October and May, Monday through Friday from noon to 4:30 p.m.



**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**—Open 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon. through Sat.; 11:30 a.m.-10 p.m. Sun. and most holidays. The largest collection of books and papers in America is housed in the vast, richly-ornamented Library of Congress which faces the Capitol Building. The Entrance Pavilion and Grand Stairway are masterpieces of dignity and precision. Its more than 33 million items include over 10 million books, 14 million manuscripts, and 2 million maps.

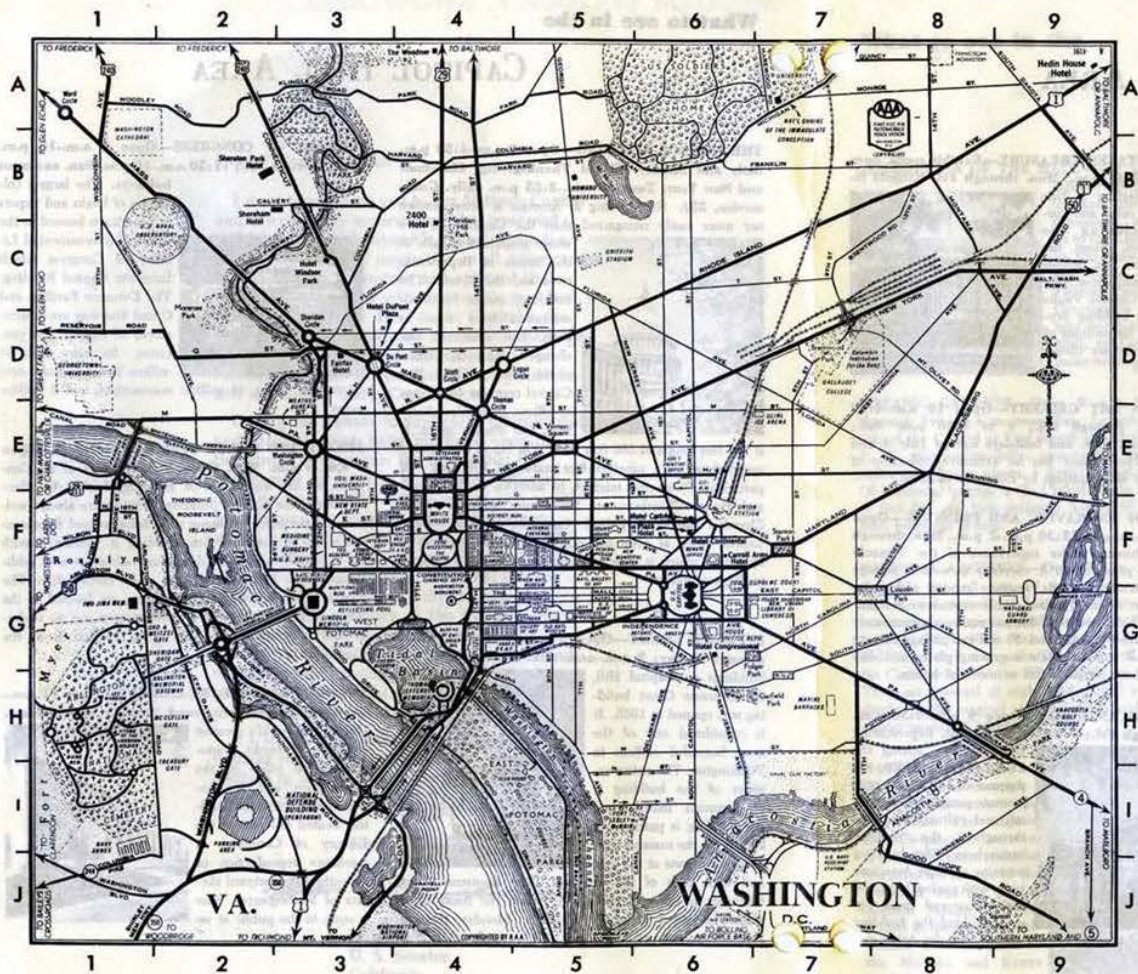


**SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS**—Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Mon. through Sat. Offices of all Congressmen are maintained in buildings facing the Plaza in front of the Capitol Building. Visitors are always welcome at the offices of home state Senators and Representatives. The Senate Office Building is connected with the Capitol by a small, underground railway. A new, additional Senate Office Building is under construction. The House Office Building and an Annex are located to the South of the Capitol and Representatives use an underground pedestrian tunnel in going to and from the Capitol.

**FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY**—Open 11 a.m.-4:30 p.m. weekdays; closed Sundays and holidays. One of the world's greatest collection of books, manuscripts and relics of the Elizabethan age is contained in this modern building located just east of the Library of Congress. A miniature reproduction of an authentic courtyard theater of Shakespeare's time is open to the public at no charge.







"Reproduced by permission of AAA"

## What to see

### AROUND WASHINGTON

**MOUNT VERNON**—Open 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily. Admission 50¢ adults; free to children and members of armed forces in uniform. The home of George Washington is 15 miles south of Washington via the beautiful Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway. The house and grounds have been restored through the efforts of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. The stately house is pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the Potomac River. The main section was built in 1743 by Washington's half brother, Lawrence, who left the home to Washington in 1754. It was enlarged after Washington moved in. The first President of the United States is buried in a brick structure on the grounds.



**ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY**—Across the Potomac River from the Lincoln Memorial are the main gates of Arlington National Cemetery, final resting place of many of the country's military men and women. The cemetery's acres include broad drives and shaded paths over the quiet Virginia hills. Within the cemetery's limits are the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, guarded constantly by Army personnel; the Memorial Amphitheater, where Memorial Day and Easter Sunrise services are held; and Lee Mansion, once the home of General Robert E. Lee and his wife, a great granddaughter of Martha Washington. The tomb of Major Pierre L'Enfant, who planned the city of Washington, is in front of Lee Mansion.

**JEFFERSON MEMORIAL**—Open 9 a.m.-9 p.m. daily except Christmas. The Jefferson Memorial is located on the south shore of the Tidal Basin which makes a natural mirror for the white marble structure. The design of the Memorial is similar to Jefferson's own designs for the Virginia Capitol at Richmond, and his home, Monticello. Interior walls and frieze are inscribed with quotations of Jefferson's speeches and writings. An 18-foot bronze statue of Jefferson stands within the memorial.





## What to see in the

# WHITE HOUSE AREA

**THE WHITE HOUSE**—Open 10 a.m.-noon, Tues. through Sat. Closed holidays. The Executive Mansion,



designed by James Hoban in 1792, is the home of the President of the United States. Built of light grey limestone, it was first painted white during the restoration after the British had burned it during the War of 1812. Ground floor rooms open to the public include the East Room,

where Presidential receptions are held; the Green Room; the Blue Room, an oval room where the President receives foreign diplomats and personal guests; the Red Room, and the State Dining Room, where more than 100 guests can be served at the U-shaped table. Public entrance is through the gate on East Executive Avenue. The Presidential living quarters and the West Wing, containing offices and the Cabinet Room, are closed to the public. Grounds are planted with trees, flowers and shrubs native to this country.

**LAFAYETTE PARK**—Across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House is the park named for the French general who aided the Americans during the Revolution. In the center of the park stands the equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson by Clark Mills, the first such statue cast in this country. Facing the park are several buildings of historical interest. On the Northwest corner stands Decatur House, built in 1819 by Commodore Stephen Decatur, a naval officer who fought in the War with Tripoli and the War of 1812. The Truxton-Decatur Naval Museum to the rear of the house is open to the public noon-5 p.m. Sunday and Tues. through Fri.; 10:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Sat. On the north side of the park is St. John's Episcopal Church, open daily 7 a.m.-7 p.m., known as the "Church of the Presidents." Thirteen Presidents have worshipped here. In the other buildings around the park are national headquarters for such organizations as The National Grange, Brookings Institution, CIO and Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

**UNITED STATES TREASURY**—Exhibit room open 9:30 a.m.-3:45 p.m., Mon. through Fri. Exhibits in-

clude a collection of rare and current coins and currency, including the \$100,000 bill. From the southeast view is a famous view of Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol. Vaults beneath the building provide storage for millions of dollars. Vaults are closed to the public.



**CORCORAN ART GALLERY**—Open 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Tues. through Fri.; 9 to 4:30 p.m. Sat.; 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Sun. and holidays except July 4 and Dec. 25. The Gallery has an extensive collection of American art and paintings by European masters.

**BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING**—Open 8 a.m.-11 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.-2 p.m., Mon. through Fri. The Bureau, under supervision of the Treasury Department, prints all U. S. currency as well as postage stamps, government bonds, revenue stamps and documents. Tours of the bureau enable visitors to see currency printed and counted. Bureau makes approximately 3 million currency notes and 50 million postage stamps daily. Special vaults contain engraving plates and dies and uncut sheets of paper for money and bonds.

**PAN AMERICAN UNION**—Open 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon. through Fri.; 9 a.m. to noon Sat. Representing



the friendship among the 21 American republics, the purpose of the Union is to promote peace, understanding and cultural exchange throughout the Western hemisphere. The building contains a Latin American patio with paving decorated with Aztec and Incan figures. Behind the building is an enclosed tropical garden guarded by the Aztec go of flowers.



What to see in the

## MALL AREA

**DESCRIPTION OF THE MALL**—The wide, beautiful expanse between the Capitol and the Washington monument, and extending on to the Lincoln Memorial on the shore of the Potomac River, is the oldest Federal Park in America. Government office buildings line both sides of the Mall, on Constitution and Independence Avenues.



**BOTANIC GARDENS**—Open 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon. through Fri.; 9 a.m.-noon Sat. Located on the west side of the Capitol at First Street and Maryland Avenue, S. W., this million-dollar conservatory contains a vast collection of rare plants — both domestic and foreign. Of particular interest is the Orchid House located nearby at 2nd St., and Independence Ave., S.W. Admission to both buildings is free.

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES**—Open 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon. through Sat.; 1 pm.-10 p.m. Sun. and holidays. Government records of lasting value are stored in the vaults of this imposing building at Constitution Avenue between 7th and 9th Sts. Of paramount interest is the Exhibition Hall where the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights are exhibited daily. They are lowered at night into special vaults. Also on display is the original of the German and Japanese surrender papers of World War II.

**NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART**—Open 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon. through Sat.; 2 p.m.-10 p.m. Sun. Closed Christmas and New Year. This modern, carefully-planned museum is one of the finest and most beautiful art centers of the world. It was the gift of Andrew Mellon, and included in the priceless collections of art are those of the Mellon and Kress families.



**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**—Open daily 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. In addition to the administration building, Smithsonian Institution includes several buildings on both sides of the Mall between 9th and 12th Streets, including the Natural History Building, Arts and Industries Building and the Freer Gallery of Art.



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**—Tours every half hour 9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. At the Department of Justice Building, Pennsylvania Ave. and 9th St., N.W., guides explain how the F.B.I.'s famous G-Men operate. Agents show how Hauptman, Floyd, Nelson and other famous criminals were captured, and a death mask of Dillinger is on display. Fingerprint detection is explained, and crack pistol marksmanship is demonstrated by agents. Building also contains headquarters of Attorney General of the United States.

**WASHINGTON MONUMENT**—Open 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily except Christmas. Admission free; elevator service 10¢. Next to the Capitol, this is the most famous structure in Washington. It rises 555 feet above the city, affording a spectacular view of 20 miles. Work was begun on the Monument in 1848 and stopped eight years later. For 20 years construction ceased, and the striking shaft finally was completed in 1884. The monument and its base weigh nearly 120,000 tons. Visitors are permitted to walk up or down the 898 steps.

**LINCOLN MEMORIAL**—Open 9 a.m.-9 p.m. daily except Christmas. One of the most beautiful, impressive memorials in the world, the Lincoln Memorial faces the Washington Monument and the Capitol. The statue of Lincoln, seated in a chair, rises 19 feet. Unique lighting makes it equally impressive at night.





# Mount Vernon

## Virginia

### Early History of Mount Vernon

The Washington title to Mount Vernon dates from the grant in 1674 of five thousand acres to John Washington, great-grandfather of George, and Nicholas Spencer. This tract was divided in 1690.

**1674** The Washington half descended by inheritance to Mildred Washington, aunt and godmother of George. In 1726 Augustine Washington, father of George, purchased the tract, then known as the Hunting Creek Plantation, from his sister Mildred and her husband, Roger Gregory. In 1735, when George Washington was three years old, Augustine moved with his family from the plantation on Pope's Creek in Westmoreland County to the Hunting Creek Plantation. After several years he again removed, this time to the Ferry Farm, on the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg.

In 1740 Augustine Washington deeded the Hunting Creek Plantation to his son Lawrence, elder half-brother of George, who had just come of age. In 1743 Lawrence married and settled on his plantation, renaming it "Mount Vernon," in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom

**1740** he had served in the Caribbean. Augustine Washington died in 1743 and his young son George spent a part of his youth with his elder half-brother at Mount Vernon.

It is not known whether the present mansion was begun by Augustine Washington as a residence for his young family, or built and first occupied by Lawrence in 1743. The evidence is conflicting and incomplete.

### George Washington and Mount Vernon

In 1752 Lawrence Washington died and two years later the Mount Vernon title passed to George.

**1752** During the next five years active military operations against the French and Indians kept the young proprietor away from his plantation.

George Washington and Martha Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, were married in January 1759 and took up their residence at Mount Vernon in the spring of that year. Here they lived the peaceful lives of southern planters for fifteen years.

**1759** In 1775 Washington was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. That body appointed him commander-in-chief of the Continental army and he proceeded at once to take command. Six years passed before he again saw Mount Vernon, then only to pause briefly en route to and from Yorktown in the fall of 1781. In December 1783 he tendered his resignation to Congress at Annapolis and, turning homeward, arrived at Mount Vernon on Christmas Eve.

Mount Vernon as we see it today was planned by Washington before the Revolution. Though he was called away, the work was carried on by his able manager and distant kinsman, Lund Washington. The mansion was enlarged; small wing buildings were replaced by the present structures; the gardens were extended. After his return in 1783 Washington carried the plan to completion.

**1789** In 1789 General Washington became the first President of the United States. Except for brief periods he was away from home for eight more years.

**1799** Washington retired from public life in 1797 and again returned to Mount Vernon. Here he died on the fourteenth of December, 1799; here he was buried. Martha Washington died in 1802 and was interred with him in the old family vault.

### The Tomb

A few months before his death Washington selected the site for a new family burial vault and included in his will directions for its building. The new vault was completed in 1831 and the transfer was then made.

The old vault, a short distance east of the new, has been restored and retained as a point of interest.

### Restoration and Maintenance

Mount Vernon has been restored and is maintained by The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, an organization founded by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, and chartered by the State of Virginia. The members of the Association serve without remuneration. Funds were raised by individual subscription, and a two-hundred-acre tract, including the mansion, wharf and all subsidiary outbuildings, was acquired in 1858.

The estate had long been unproductive; the buildings had unavoidably depreciated; gardens and grounds had suffered. A comprehensive plan of repairs and restoration was immediately inaugurated.

**1858** While the mansion itself remained, its furnishings had been distributed among the members of the Washington and Custis families or sold by executors after the death of Mrs. Washington. The Association necessarily refurnished the house with period pieces; but year after year, by purchase, donation, and bequest, the furnishings that were at Mount Vernon in the time of Washington are being acquired. At the present time most of the pieces on the first floor, and all of those in Washington's bedchamber, are original.

An additional collection of articles related to Washington and his life at Mount Vernon is housed in a museum building north of the spinning house.

The Association derives its income from the admission fee. This income has made possible the maintenance of the property and the introduction of all proper means of protection. During the early years, when income was small, progressive restoration was made possible by contributions from members of the Association and other interested individuals or patriotic groups.

Since 1858 the tract has been enlarged to four hundred and seventy-five acres, an area of sufficient size to insure the property against undesirable encroachments.

Mount Vernon is one of the best remaining examples of the plantations around which centered the highly developed social and economic life of the South in the eighteenth century.

Mount Vernon is open to the public every day in the year from 9:00 o'clock. Entrance gate closes from March 1 to October 1 at 5:00 P.M. and from October 1 to March 1 at 4:00 P.M.



East Front of Mount Vernon



Central Hall of Mount Vernon



The Powell Coach of Mount Vernon



West Front of Mount Vernon







Portrait of the  
Washington  
Family



Miniature  
Portraits of  
George and  
Martha  
Washington

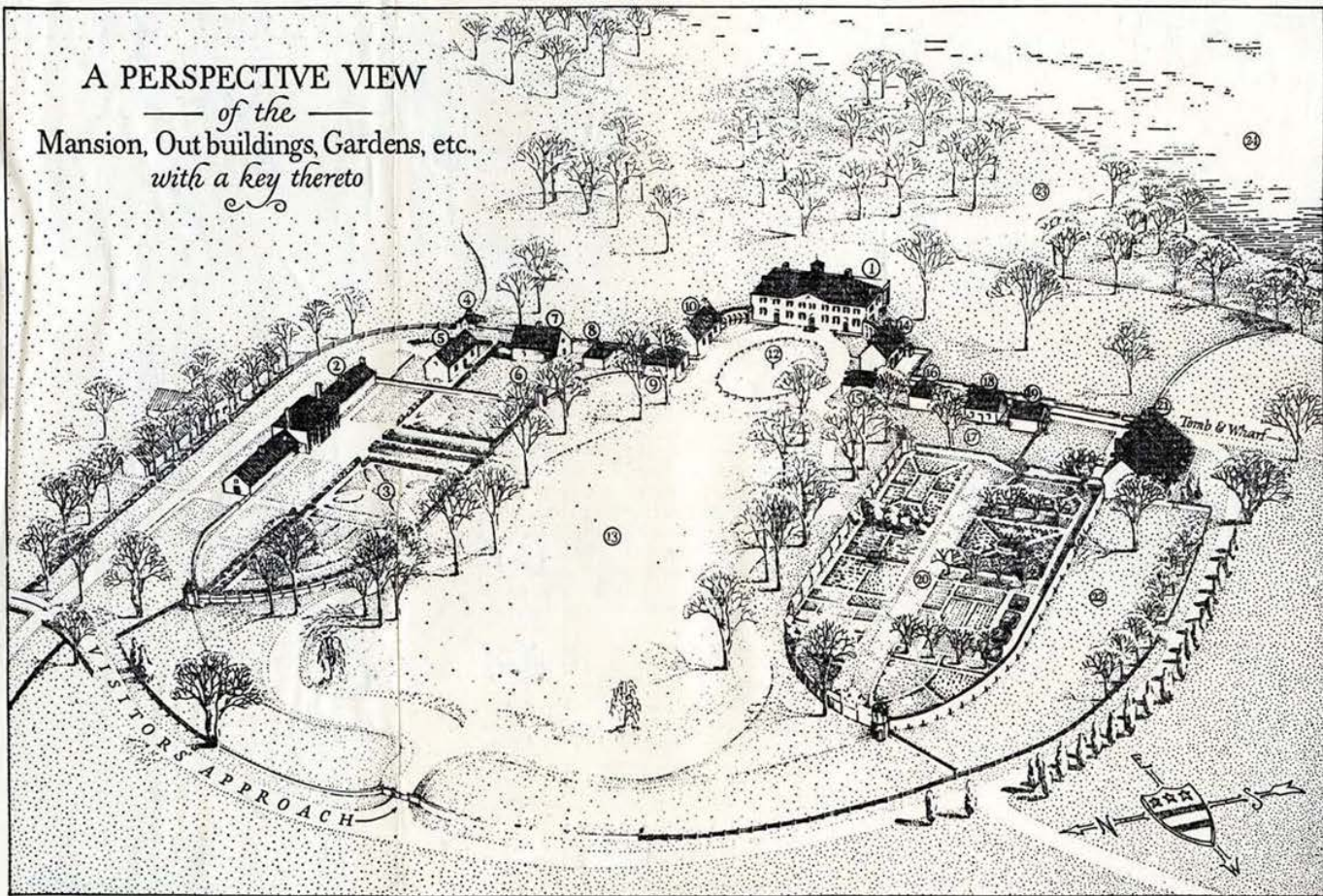
## Key

- 1) *Mansion*—In anticipation of George Washington's marriage in 1759 the structure was repaired and enlarged from one and one-half to two and one-half stories. Shortly before the Revolution, Washington made plans for additions at each end of the house. These additions were not completed until 1787.
- 2) *Greenhouse and Quarters*—Original structures were destroyed by fire in 1835. They have been reconstructed on the basis of documentary and archeological evidence.
- 3) *Flower Garden*—An eighteenth-century garden. The box-wood hedges are believed to have been planted in 1798 to edge the flower beds in which are displayed flowering plants familiar to eighteenth century Virginians.
- 4) *Icehouse*.
- 5) *Museum*—Erected in 1928 to provide suitable display space for memorabilia.
- 6) *Botanical Garden*—Used by General Washington for experimental planting. The area has been re-enclosed and replanted.
- 7) *Spinning House*—Here twelve or more people were regularly employed in the textile crafts.
- 8) *Storehouse*—Formerly used for storage of salt and other commodities. It now houses the archives of the Association.
- 9) *Gardener's House*—The records indicate that this building was used from time to time by the gardener, the shoemaker and the tailor. A part of the building may also have been used to accommodate the sick.
- 10) *Office*—The domestic records indicate a sequence of uses for this building: servants' hall, guest house, manager's residence and office. It is now an administrative office.
- 11) *Courtyard*—Posts and chains have been restored. The dial post supports the original sundial.
- 12) *Bowling Green*—Developed by General Washington in 1784. A few of the larger trees bordering the driveways are believed to have been planted at that time.
- 13) *Kitchen*—Equipped with utensils of the period, some original.
- 14) *Storeroom and Butler's Quarters*—The first floor areas of this building have been furnished and stocked with furniture and equipment of the period, in accordance with the documentary evidence.
- 15) *Smokehouse*.
- 16) *Laundry Yard*.
- 17) *Washhouse*—This building has been furnished with appropriate equipment of the period, in accordance with the evidence contained in the inventory made by General Washington's executors.
- 18) *Coachhouse*—Rebuilt on the original site in 1893.
- 19) *Kitchen Garden*—Restored within the original enclosing walls in a manner true to the time of General Washington.
- 20) *Stable*—Built in 1782 to replace a frame stable which was destroyed by fire the previous year.
- 21) *Paddock*.
- 22) *Park*.
- 23) *Potomac River*.

Public rest rooms are located beneath the Museum—25 on plan at left.  
Handbooks and other official publications may be purchased in the salesroom—22 on the plan.



A PERSPECTIVE VIEW  
— of the —  
Mansion, Out buildings, Gardens, etc.,  
*with a key thereto*

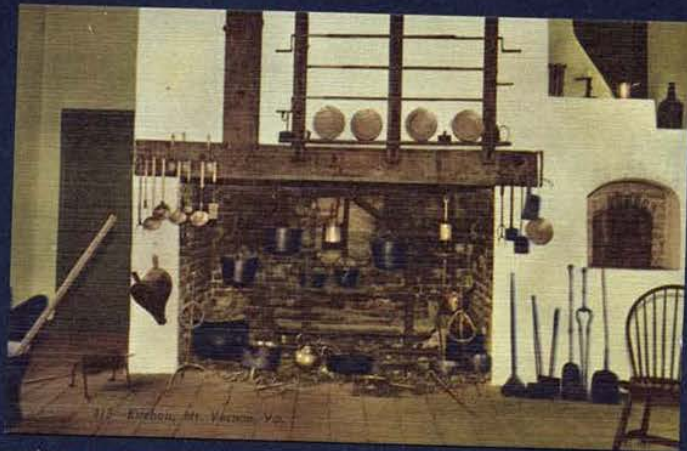




The Lafayette Bedroom  
at Mount Vernon



Kitchen of Mt. Vernon, Virginia



Mount Vernon Mansion, North End



Restoration, re-planting of coral  
honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)  
on colonnades of Mount Vernon  
Mansion.



The marble  
Mantel in  
the Banquet  
Hall of Mount  
Vernon which  
was presented  
to George  
Washington  
by an English  
Admirer  
Samuel Vaughan



Shatcher Perkins (original) 1863  
Baltimore + Ohio Transportation  
Museum, Baltimore, Maryland  
First 10-wheel-type locomotive  
on the B+O



(Replica) 1829-1830 - Baltimore, Md.  
First Steam locomotive constructed  
and operated on a commercial railroad in America



Atlantic (original) 1832  
built at B+O Shops, Baltimore  
Mt. Clare Station opened in 1830, now  
oldest station in the world + also is  
entrance to the Museum



We leave Milo at  
Ft Dix, New Jersey  
14 Aug, 1957



WHO ENTERS THIS BUILDING WILL VIEW THE MOST AMAZING AND  
BEAUTIFUL SIGHT OF THEIR LIFE ———



This is our new building with a much larger and more beautiful display than ever before.



This is a general view of a portion of Beautiful Roadside America Display.



# GETTYSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA



ILLUSTRATED

## GETTYSBURG

BATTLEFIELD

MAP

AND STORY

Price 35c



FOR A THOROUGH AND COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLEFIELD WE SUGGEST THE USE OF THIS MAP AND A LICENSED BATTLEFIELD GUIDE.



Copyright 1957—Leroy E. Smith—Gettysburg, Pa.

### POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN GETTYSBURG AND THE ADAMS COUNTY AREA

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM—most visited battlefield museum in the world. Containing the nation's largest collection of Civil War relics, and featuring the world's only Electric Map which reenacts the battle.

JENNIE WADE HOUSE—where the only Gettysburg resident killed during the battle was fatally shot while baking bread.

LEE'S HEADQUARTERS—the beautiful home, now a museum, that General Lee chose as his headquarters.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD DIORAMA—in Historic Dobbin House, where the battle of Gettysburg is shown in lifelike model.

WESTERN MARYLAND STATION—where President Lincoln disembarked from his train—now the Gettysburg Travel Council headquarters.

THE LINCOLN ROOM—in historic old Wills House where Lincoln wrote his immortal Gettysburg address. The dramatic reenactment of Lincoln at Gettysburg in the authentic setting with all of the original furnishings.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—where President Lincoln worshiped and now President Eisenhower worships.

HORSE 'N' BUGGY MUSEUM—350 Ancient horse drawn vehicles—from sleighs to barouches—renovated and on display in a huge Pennsylvania Dutch barn.

CYCLORAMA—A huge painting of the Battle of Gettysburg in color and covering more than 300 feet in circumference.

FRUIT ORCHARDS AND PLANTS—The Adams county area is the most concentrated apple, peach and cherry orchard area in the U. S. Knouse Foods, C. H. Musselman Co. and Duffy-Mott Co. processing plants are located in this area.

CALEDONIA—and the Michaux State Forest, a huge playland atop the mountains 15 miles west of here on Route 30, swimming, picnicing, summer theater, excellent trout streams, glorious views, a fine public golf course are among its features.

YORK—One-time capital of the U. S., heart of the Pennsylvania Dutch country is only 25 miles away. Washington, the nation's capital, only 80 miles away and Philadelphia, where the nation was born, only 125 miles away.

GETTYSBURG is not only a place of history, but of recreation, of interesting museums, of agriculture, beautiful scenery, is a semi-industrial area, is the site of Gettysburg College and Lutheran Seminary, and the home of President Eisenhower.

A MOTION PICTURE depicting the battlefield is available by writing the Gettysburg Travel Council or The Chamber of Commerce.

For detailed information write:

GETTYSBURG TRAVEL COUNCIL

Historic Western Maryland Railway Station

Carlisle Street

GETTYSBURG — PENNSYLVANIA

(The Gettysburg Travel Council is a Non-Profit Organization)



The "High Water Mark" of the War Between the States.

## Historic Gettysburg

The Famous Civil War Battlefield

GETTYSBURG • PENNSYLVANIA

"The Nation's Greatest Historic Shrine"



The National Monument, which marks the spot where President Lincoln delivered the immortal Gettysburg Address.



## THE TOWN OF GETTYSBURG

THIS locality was known as the Marsh Creek settlement in 1780 when James Gettys, a man of vision and sound judgment, opened his trading store. When the county seat was located here in 1800, the town was assured a future, and in 1806 it was incorporated as Gettysburg. The Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary was founded in 1826 and Gettysburg College in 1832. The three-day battle in 1863 and Lincoln's Address at the dedication of the National Cemetery brought lasting fame to the town. The Park and Cemetery are viewed yearly by almost a million visitors. As a modern community, the town has ample facilities to make its visitors comfortable and modern hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, garages, and tourist courts. There are several interesting Civil War museums and a Cyclorama showing Pickett's Charge.

The town has a pure and adequate water supply; 14 churches, service clubs, lodges of the Elks, Moose and Eagles, posts of the American Legion, Sons of Union Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Spanish-American War Veterans. The Masons and Odd Fellows have lodges here. There are two well-established and financially sound banks, a free library and many other advantages enjoyed by few communities of its size. The population of Gettysburg is now about 7,000.



The North Carolina Monument which was done by Borglum.

# Historic Gettysburg



General Lee's Statue.



Pennsylvania Monument.



General Meade's Statue.

The Gettysburg National Military Park, which took over the holdings of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, was established by Act of Congress in 1895. The park was under the jurisdiction of

the War Department until 1933, when it was transferred to the United States Department of the Interior to be administered by the National Park Service. Address inquiries to the Superintendent.



View of Hancock Avenue looking south. The Round Tops in the background.



## THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The Battlefield of Gettysburg is the scene of one of military struggles of history. On July 1, 2 and 3, 1863 Lee in his second and last invasion of the North, which in the Battle of Gettysburg, staked the fortunes of federalism in an attempt to destroy the Army of the Potomac under the command of General Meade. This campaign the high water mark of the Confederate advance. In the 75,000 Confederates were pitted against 88,289 Federals lost 28,063 against a Federal loss of 23,049.

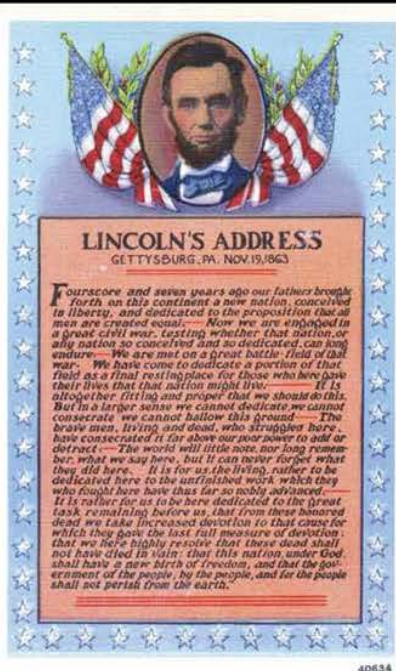
The Government owns approximately 2,400 acres of land which maintains 25 miles of paved roads in the park. The battlefield which the battle was fought covers about 16,000 acres of the town of Gettysburg. A total of 2,388 monuments and markers have been placed along the main battle line. 417 cannons are located on the field in the approximate positions of the batteries during the battle.

To fully appreciate the Battlefield the service of a line is necessary to give you the full story of "What they did," under the supervision of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, for a nominal fee fixed by law, will cover every portion of the Battlefield and full by a connected story, the troop movements, strategy, heroism and the results of the battle.



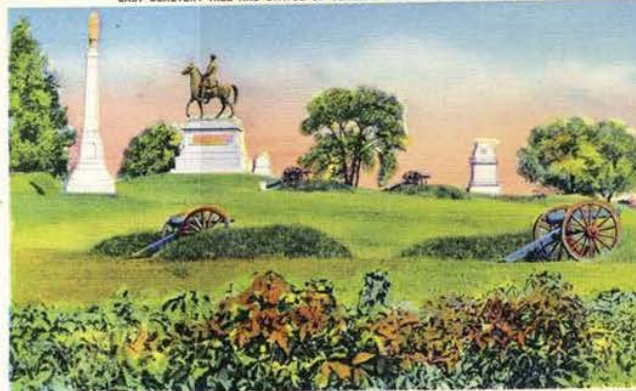
Peace Memorial.





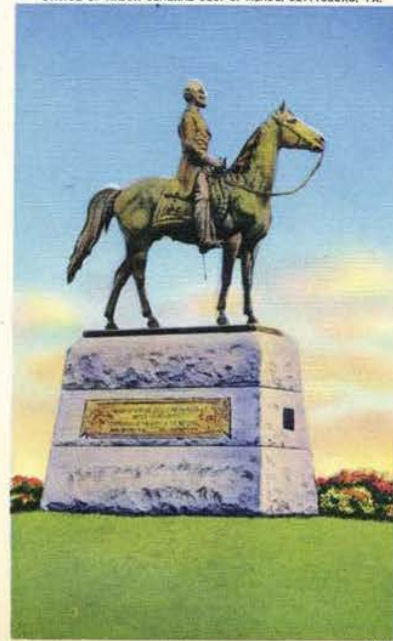
40634

EAST CEMETERY HILL AND STATUE OF GENERAL HANCOCK, GETTYSBURG, PA.



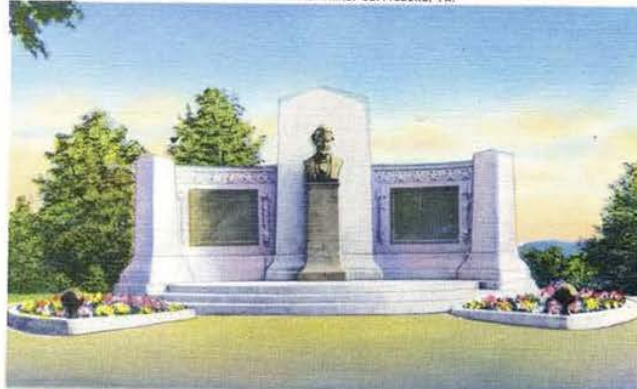
40630

STATUE OF MAJOR GENERAL GEO. G. MEADE, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40632

LINCOLN SPEECH MEMORIAL, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40633

a memorial for Lincoln's speech.

The importance of this position was seen early in the battle of first day and it was fortified as a rallying point. Of the original fortifications the lunettes around the guns remain intact. Here was the Louisiana Tigers charge. Statue represents General Hancock's rallying the defeated troops of the 1st + 11th Corps on evening of July 1st.

Gen. Meade will ever be recognized in history as the victor of Gettysburg. Stands on Meade Ave. was erected by state of Penn.



LEE'S MUSEUM, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40670

Museum stands directly across from where Gen. Lee had his headquarters July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2, 3, & 4 - 1863, standing on Seminary Ridge

JENNY WADE HOUSE AND MONUMENT, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40650

She was killed July 3, only citizen of Gettysburg killed during the battle. The monument marks her last resting place in the Citizens Cemetery

HANCOCK AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40645

Shows line of Union Army from near the Cemetery, south towards the Round Top (in the distance). Further to the right is the Stone fence forming the angle in Union line

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONUMENT, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40631

Around the parapet, and on the inner walls of the arches are placed bronze tablets on which are recorded the names of 34,530 officers and enlisted men of Penn. who participated in the battle



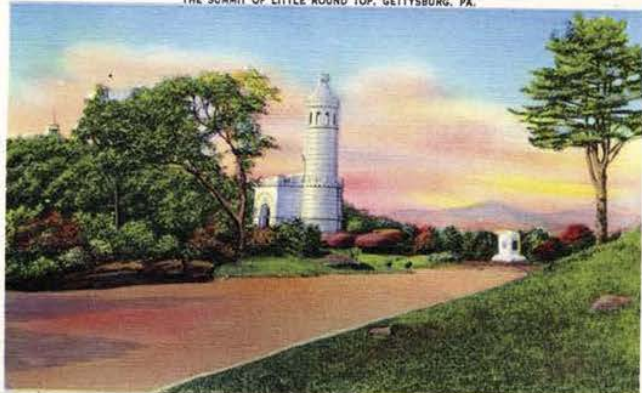
LITTLE ROUND TOP AND GENERAL WARREN STATUE, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40642

This hill on southern end of the Union line, rising nearly 200 ft. above Plum Run, where Confederates fought desperately to possess. Big Round Top - about 150 ft. high shows in the background.

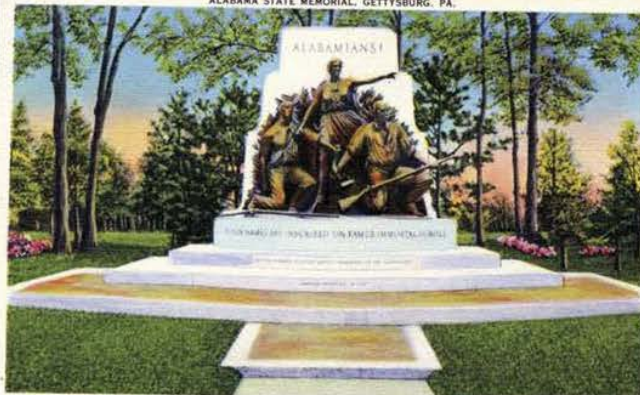
THE SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40651

The Summit of Little Round Top - showing 44th N.Y. Infantry monument. One of the most strategic points of the Battle

ALABAMA STATE MEMORIAL, GETTYSBURG, PA.



40640

Alabama's tribute to the Valor of the Alabamians who fought at Gettysburg - erected at position these troops occupied in their struggle to gain control of Little Round Top.

NORTH CAROLINA'S TRIBUTE TO HER SOLDIER SONS, GETTYSBURG, PA.

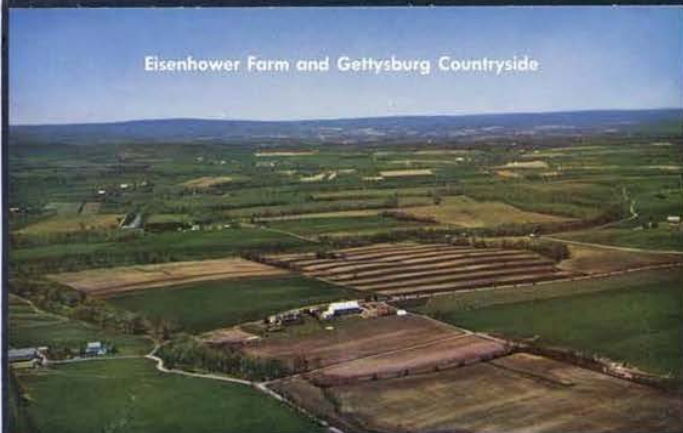


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North Carolina's tribute to her Sons who fought and died at Gettysburg. Gutzon Borglum, designer + sculptor.



Eisenhower Farm and Gettysburg Countryside



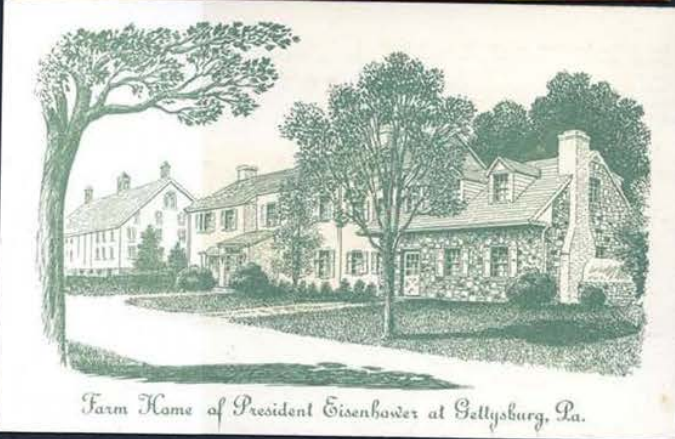
Eisenhower Farm at  
Gettysburg, Pa.

A few hundred yards  
from this site, President  
Eisenhower was commissioned  
as major during the  
First World War

Home borders the historic shrine at Gettysburg



The Eisenhower Home



Farm Home of President Eisenhower at Gettysburg, Pa.

GIFT SHOP • TEA ROOM • SODA FOUNTAIN

### Carlana Motel

OVERLOOKING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FARM  
ON BATTLEFIELD, 3 MILES SOUTH ON U. S. ROUTE 15  
THE WASHINGTON HIGHWAY

CARL AND ANNE SCHEIDE  
OWNERS AND MANAGERS

PHONE 929-R14  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

### Welcome

We're glad to have you as our guest,  
And hope you have a good night's rest;  
Tomorrow, you again may roam,  
But while you're here, just feel at home.

And when your journey starts anew,  
Please take this little card with you—  
To wish you Godspeed on your way,  
And bring you back again some day.



EDPA, 1946 DODDING WAS GET SERVICE, BERRICK, PA.



Gatysburg Interchange



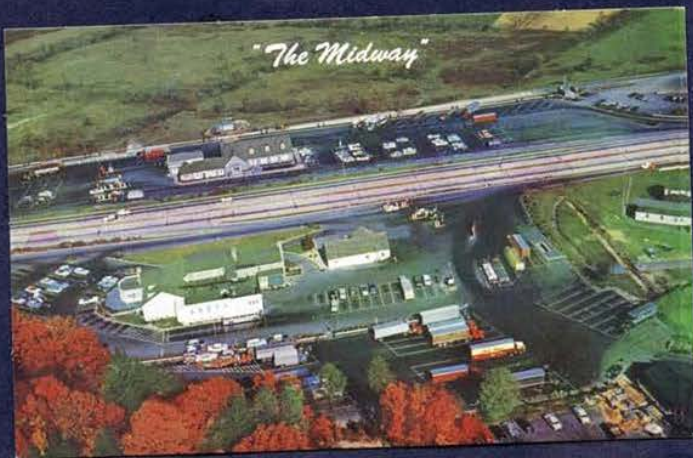
Motels and motor courts have sprung up along the entire length of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Conveniently located near Interchanges as in this case of one of the larger ones overlooking the Gatysburg Interchange.

Norristown and Northeastern Extension Interchanges



World's Greatest Highway  
The Norristown Interchange with the Northeastern Extension on the Pennsylvania Turnpike slightly beyond to the east. This Northeastern Extension runs northward from the main Turnpike here, serving areas along the way through Lehigh Valley area and the resorts of the Pennsylvania Pocono Mountains.

"The Midway"



The Midway restaurants and service stations, convenient halfway stop between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg by virtue of its having rests on both sides of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, is quite a busy stopping place for both touring cars and trucks, day and night.





Allegheny River Crossing

## Pennsylvania Turnpike,, "World's Greatest Highway"

Pioneer of America's super toll roads, the Pennsylvania Turnpike spans more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the nation. It stretches 360 miles, from the Ohio line in the West to the shores of the Delaware River in the East. More than 150 million people have traveled over it since it was opened in 1940 -



Pittsburgh Interchange

The Interchange serving the Pittsburgh area overleaps the Pennsylvania Turnpike in the country some miles northwest of Pennsylvania's famed steel center



Famous  
"Straight-Away"



# Pennsylvania Turnpike

Toll gate near the  
Schuylkill Expressway  
connecting Central  
Philadelphia directly  
with the Pennsylvania  
Turnpike through the  
Valley Forge Interchange  
which also serves  
feeder highways leading  
to the "Nation's Shrine"  
at Valley Forge.

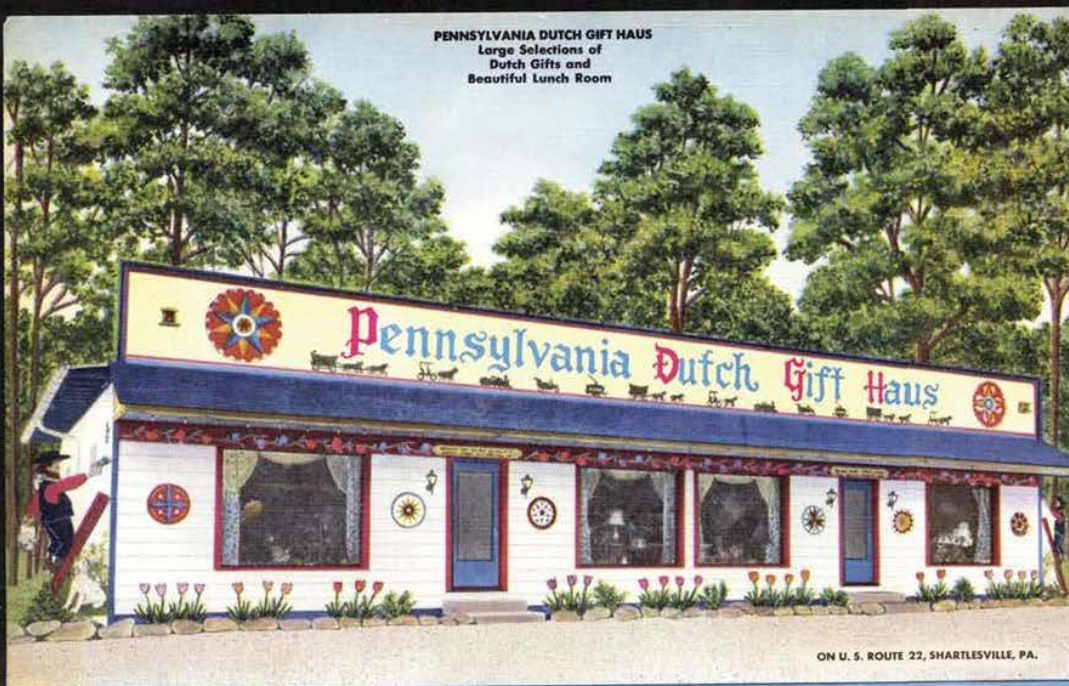


Aerial view of  
the Susquehanna  
River crossing of  
the Turnpike looking  
eastward with  
village of Highspire  
and Interchange,  
Harrisburg East,  
in far distance.





PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH GIFT HAUS  
Large Selections of  
Dutch Gifts and  
Beautiful Lunch Room

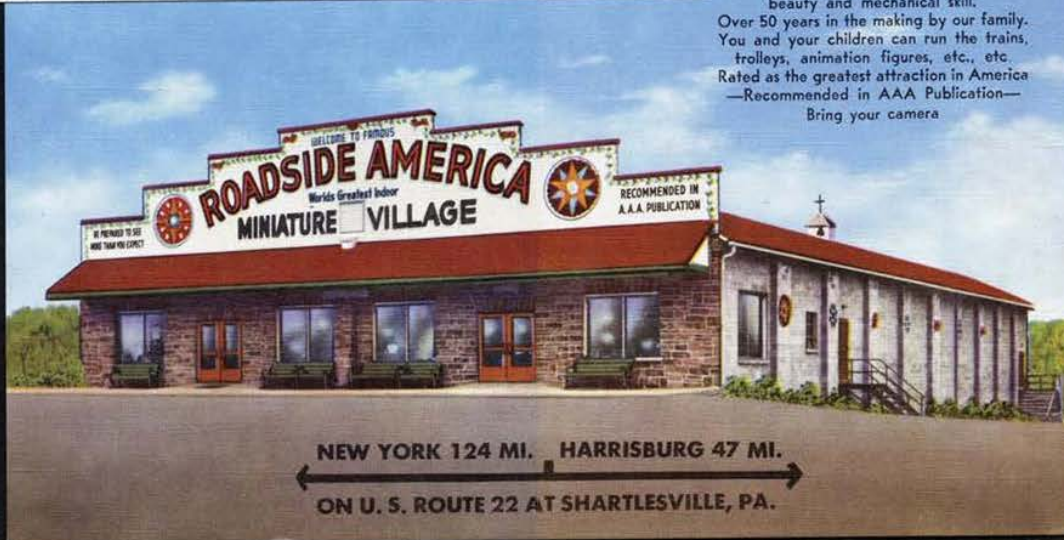


ON U. S. ROUTE 22, SHARTLESVILLE, PA.

many famous  
people lived  
here such as  
Daniel Boone -  
Honest Abe Lincoln's  
parents and ancestors  
and many others.

#### What Is Roadside America?

Who enters here will be taken by surprises!  
Be prepared to see more than you expect!  
You will be amazed at Roadside America's  
beauty and mechanical skill.  
Over 50 years in the making by our family.  
You and your children can run the trains,  
trolleys, animation figures, etc., etc.  
Rated as the greatest attraction in America  
—Recommended in AAA Publication—  
Bring your camera



NEW YORK 124 MI. HARRISBURG 47 MI.

ON U. S. ROUTE 22 AT SHARTLESVILLE, PA.





This is a general view of a portion of Beautiful Roadside America Display.





### THE GIERINGER FAMILY

Walter A. Bernecker and wife, Alberta Gieringer, Dora C. Gieringer and Laurence T. Gieringer, the builder himself. (Insert) Son, Paul W., who died August 20, 1947, planned the entire electrical effects for the New Roadside America.

- (1) On the distant hill is a mountain resort called Paul Revere Tavern which stood near Boston Mass. destroyed by fire in 1849—Note the mountain trolley.
- (2) On the distant hill we see the Lookout Tower, representing the first one built by Union troops on the Tennessee Mountains, in 1862. Today, these lookouts serve many purposes.
- (3) Modern Zoo—this idea of displaying animals adds to their life and beauty in their natural state. Notice the fountain in the Bird Pool.
- (4) On the edge of town is the Railroad Station, modern in 1890.
- (5) In the foreground the Village Park, with its Comfort Station and Green House. The trolley operates on regular schedule.
- (6) Directly across the street is the House of Stone and Brick, which was in vogue about 1900. The porch railings were actually cut by Lawrence Gieringer while in school in 1905. See the dogs begging for meat from the butcher's wagon.
- (7) The Village of Fairfield, with its thirty buildings, illustrating the passing parade of architecture from 1850 to the present, in homes, stores and public buildings.
- (8) A variety of homes including French Colonial, Dutch Colonial, Cape Cod, Southern Colonial and Swiss architecture.
- (9) The Soldier's Monument, dedicated to the memory of the men of the U. S. Army who gave their all.
- (10) Up the same street we see the Old State House, typical of the type of public buildings about 1765.
- (11) At this point our eyes fall upon the Beautiful Cathedral with its 44 hand-painted windows. It required 400 hours to make this one building. Pause and listen to the sacred music.
- (12) Right of the Cathedral is the Old Pennsylvania Red Brick School with a ball game going on in the adjacent field.
- (13) The Business District of a prosperous community, showing the rapid progress from the old swinging door saloon days.
- (14) Here, on the back street, we have the Hosiery Mill, Foundry and the Freight Station.
- (15) Before we leave the village for a ride through the country, have your car checked and filled with gas and oil at the modern Esso Station on the corner. The attendant will extend every courtesy.
- (16) The Fairfield Airport with an Esso Service Truck nearby.
- (17) The Barnum & Bailey last rehearsal in winter quarters before loading to tour the nation. Sponsored by Raymond C. Geise co-worker of the Gieringer family in erecting this display.

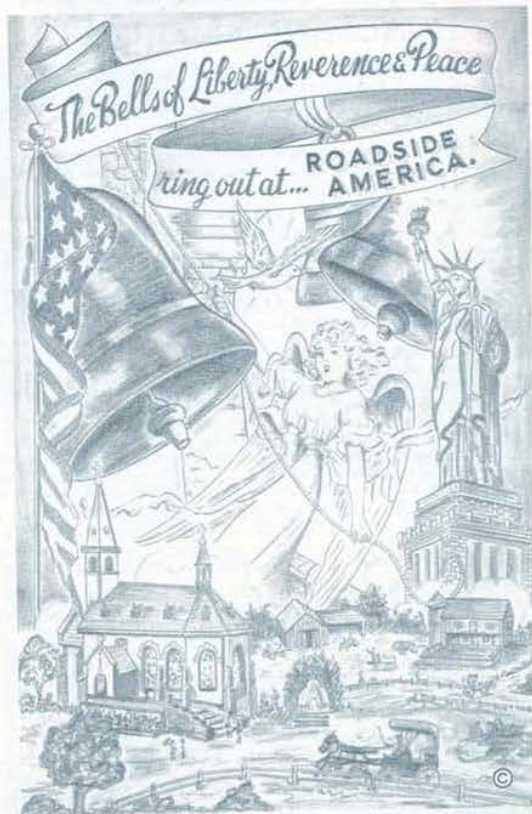
- (18) Type of cabin built by President Theodore Roosevelt in National Park Service.
- (19) Note the "Chick Sale" or Out House. Don't peep in you might hear about it—She is a lady!—On left is a home destroyed by fire possibly by carelessness of children or the Railroad Engine—Warn your children of these dangers.
- (20) Within a two hundred mile driving distance from Roadside America is the world famed Shenandoah Valley, with its hundred mile Skyline Drive and many of the world's most celebrated limestone caverns. This is a reproduction of the Beautiful Caverns of Luray, Virginia and the Belle Brown Memorial Carillon from which are given regular concerts throughout the year.
- (21) The Canyon Area. The Trestle Bridge of the type built through the mountain areas, during early construction days. The miniature is sufficiently strong to withstand the weight of several men. From this point we have a most fascinating view of the many trains and trolleys. The Lake holds a ton and a half of water. All the water in the display enters into this Lake and is recirculated. Five electrically operated pumps handle six thousand gallons of water per hour for the display. The sheds over the tracks at the foot of the mountain are to prevent snow slides blocking the railroad. In distance note Tourist Cabs.
- (22) Note two barns in middle distance on right and left which were the first pieces of the display made in 1903.
- (23) A typical New England church on hill in center.
- (24) In the foreground the Old Toll Gate, which, in bygone days, housed the tariff collectors for public roads.
- (25) An American farm at the turn of the 19th Century. Note the Old Grist Mill with its ancient water wheel; America's first industry.
- (26) A Railroad Yard where cars are classified.
- (27) Activity at the Country Club with its hand painted windows. The Fox Chase is about to start.
- (28) This Shrine Church is a replica of a memorial chapel in the Alps. Many of our American churches are copied from it. Note Our Lady of the Shrine in the rear and the beautiful stained glass church windows. Listen to the sacred music from within.
- (29) A modern home is under construction. Note fox hunt in field.
- (30) An American Home Stead or called a Pennsylvania Dutch Farm with sturdily constructed buildings of the last century. The designs painted on the barn are typical Pennsylvania Dutch called "hexafloos" customary to this area of the country. Some believe they are spiritual protection to the farmers family, crops and cattle. It is German folk art and has no part of witch craft.
- (31) In foreground a typical back water resort of our Eastern States.
- (32) In the distance—a beautiful patriotic spectacle—a tribute to the colors. As the soul-stirring strains of the National Anthem come forth from the celestial bodies and the lights in the valley fade out, you will view with pride the Star Spangled Banner waving over the land of the Free and Home of the Brave.
- (33) Entering Sleepy Hollow, an American village of the 1800's.
- (34) The trolley line which makes regular trips from the village to the summer resort on the Hill. Automobiles and Fishing not permitted on Sundays.
- (35) Here is one of the first dentists, who years ago, was also a veterinarian or horse doctor.
- (36) While in the neighborhood we'll visit Ben Franklin—the village printer and inventor.
- (37) Let's stop for a brief visit at the Stars & Stripes Saloon for a bit of entertainment—Lumber Yard in Rear.
- (38) On the back street we see the Village Railroad Station.
- (39) The General Store with "fresh Meats on Saturday"
- (40) Charles A. Gieringer, father of Laurence Gieringer, the practical harness maker for the village.
- (41) For over a hundred years, people took their dough to Peter Miller's Bake Shop, where it was baked for a penny a loaf.
- (42) Mammy Plumm, the wash woman of the village.
- (43) Well, here's Joe's Barber Shop. It is a known fact that barbers even in those days were just as sanitary as today, because every man had

- his shaving cup shelved there. Barbers specialized in the making of medicines, among their many other occupations.
- (44) Just as we are about to leave town, we pass the Yellow House Hotel, typical of those early days. Hotels were named after colors of historical places. Children are seen enjoying the street organ and in the rear of the Hotel, a Town Hall is under construction.
- (45) Tom, the Boot and Shoe Maker. Boots in those days were a necessity—shoes a luxury.
- (46) The original Henry Ford shop in Dearborn, Michigan. Here, he built the first horseless buggy, forerunner of America's thirty million automobiles. The door had to be made wider to get the car from the shop.
- (47) Aunt Matilda, the town mid-wife, who was highly regarded in the village which had no doctor. She was the first American Nurse.
- (48) Here we have the Limestone Quarry and Lime Kilns.
- (49) Ye Olde Covered Bridge built by our pioneers. The roof on the bridges protected the timbers from the elements.
- (50) This represents the second period of the Grist or Flour Mill and Blacksmith Shop.
- (51) Waterway to supply the Old Union Canal—the inland method of transportation through our country. This was designed to ship hard coal to port and city.
- (52) In the foreground is the main section of the San Francisco Oakland Bridge, one of today's finest and longest bridges. Nearby is a primitive covered bridge of yesteryear. See German Village in distance.
- (53) A model anthracite mine, prepared and sponsored by The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, producer of Famous READING Anthracite, the "red trade-marked" coal. The replica represents typical surface buildings, rotary car dumper, shaft head-frame, etc., with mine cross-section revealing coal veins and showing flat and pitch mining areas. The exhibit features a model of P and R's Locust Summit Central Breaker, the largest coal breaker in the world.
- (54) In the distance is a new five-span modern highway bridge. The old trolley will soon pass.
- (55) In rear is the beautiful white stucco house from a style originated by the Pueblo Indians in the southwest. It has been mistakenly classed as of Spanish origin, but it is truly American.
- (56) Let's stop at the old Country Barn Dance and see the boys and girls tripping the light fantastic. Note the farmer pumping water for his stock and tramps cutting wood for their dinner.
- (57) In the distant valley is a modern power plant.
- (58) The old farm house was developed from an original cabin 200 years old. Fifty years later they added another log cabin to the right and another sixty years built the stone building. The original logs were covered with clap boards and now considered modern.
- (59) Here we have the type of bridge of brick and steel common in our Eastern states about 1860.
- (60) The Indian Village and mountain country streaming with wild game.
- (61) We enter Pioneer Village of the early 1700's called Beaver Creek. It was in this type of building our forefathers endured hardships and disaster. Some of the cabins are deteriorating because a new generation desired a better life.
- (62) Here is the old saw mill of an earlier age. This is one of the few up-and-down saws which could rip heavier logs.
- (63) Wishing Creek. Your contribution is given to underprivileged children who come here for refreshments, treats and little gifts.
- (64) Let's stand and watch the Village Blacksmith at work.
- (65) This is America in its cabin days and still seen in many parts of the country. Thank God for these sturdy men and women!
- (66) Here, set on the hillside, is the second period of American construction. Steps led down to the stream for they had no water in their houses and a pump was a luxury. The nearby lime kiln burned the limestone to sweeten the virgin soil and for building purposes. In the rear are the Bee Hives which gave them the only means of sweetening and making of medicines.
- (67) The Rugged Country—note old mud road impassable many times of the year. There is an early car on the hillside, mired in the mud.

WHEN YOU COME TO ROADSIDE AMERICA—MAKE SURE TO BRING YOUR CAMERAS



## THE NIGHT PAGEANT



This brochure tells the story of the Night Pageant, which is seen in the program.  
 This episode is the heart of Roadside America and the Gieringer Family.  
 We dedicate this phase to all who made the supreme sacrifice for our Country  
 to protect our Declaration of Independence. J. M. I.

OFFICIAL GUIDE

# ROADSIDE AMERICA

WORLD'S GREATEST INDUSTRY  
 MINIATURE VILLAGE  
 THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 9 AM-



one of the many in ROADSIDE AMERICA  
 this building is located at Long Island

BETWEEN ALLENTOWN & HARRISBURG  
 ON ROUTE 22



OFFICIAL GUIDE  
**ROADSIDE AMERICA**

THE WORLD'S GREATEST INDOOR  
MINIATURE VILLAGE

OPEN DAILY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 9 AM-9 PM



This miniature is one of the many in **ROADSIDE AMERICA**.  
The original of this building is located at Long Island, N. Y.

**BETWEEN ALLENTOWN & HARRISBURG, PA.  
ON ROUTE 22**

OFFICIAL GUIDE  
**ROADSIDE AMERICA**

THE WORLD'S GREATEST INDOOR  
MINIATURE VILLAGE

OPEN DAILY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 9 AM-9 PM



The Shrine Church, with its hand painted windows, is a re-  
plica of the chapel in the medieval town of Bolzano, Italy.

**BETWEEN ALLENTOWN & HARRISBURG, PA.  
ON ROUTE 22**



## The Theme of the Night Pageant Is the Same As That Dominating the Whole of ROADSIDE AMERICA

IT is that God and Nation are supreme and that most individuals, if they wish to arrive at a greater love and respect for both, must do it through the home and the family. No other institution in America can exert so powerful an influence for good in the individual.

WITHIN the home and as a part of a devoted family group, children and adults alike learn and put into practice the truths of religion and those special virtues which make them moral persons to the truth and uncompromising patriots.

HERE at ROADSIDE AMERICA we like to emphasize the importance of prayer, work and play in forming a complete individual. A person who learns to do all three well and to integrate one into the other has learned one of the greatest lessons life has to teach. Indeed, even the hardest work may become as joyful play when performed with a prayer in your heart and thank God for all your accomplishment.

THE proper framework in which the child may learn the satisfaction of prayer, work and play is the home. When a child plays, he may under the watchful guidance of wise parents and guardians, utter those prayers which will help him find his life work. So often, what appears to be mere child's play develops, as the child grows older, into a fulfilling trade or profession. Children should, truly, be encouraged by sincere parents in whatever reasonable directions their play takes them. God only knows their mission in life for the welfare of humanity. Ford, Edison and Wright Brothers, and many other famous Americans. Remember this is a free country so let us start our children on the right track with their own responsibilities. Let God guide their hands and mind for the accomplishment for mankind.

*ROADSIDE AMERICA began as and has continued to be the hobby or play of the Gieringer's, which developed, through a good deal of hard work and ardent prayer, by a family, into what you see here.*

*The NIGHT PAGEANT about to unfold is intended to symbolize, through the use of lights, sound and pictures, the indispensable of God in the life of every good citizen. The persons who trust in God and perform deeds pleasing to Him cannot be other than a good child or parent, a dedicated worker or housewife, and a staunch citizen. Your daily thoughts should be--*

*"Jesus We Trust In Thee"*

Printed At ROADSIDE AMERICA PRINT SHOP

## The Night Pageant

*Please Note: We suggest that you stand on the raised walks or under the mirrors on the South wall facing the North to best view the Night Pageant.*

AS the night starts to fall and the sun sets behind the mountains, the NIGHT PAGEANT opens--Bells ringing in the churches call everyone to prayer. Slowly, the lights illuminate one house after another to dispel the thickening darkness in the villages and towns of ROADSIDE AMERICA.

As soon as night has cozily falling over Roadside America, the National Anthem begins to sound while a brightly illuminated American Flag flies at the North wall.

**The First Picture**—Alongside the flag, now, a picture appears of Jesus blessing the women and children of Jerusalem. By this gesture Jesus taught that men, women and children were all equal in the sight of God and that this equality should also apply among humans here on earth.

**The Second Picture**—Being flashed on the North wall portrays Jesus standing at the shoulder of a young man who is endeavoring to keep his ship on true course. The ship is symbolic of the journey of life. Jesus, in pointing the way toward the American Flag flying close by, is saying, "It is through love of God and Country that you achieve the good life."

**The Third Picture**—Indicates the high esteem in which God holds the marriage—It is in marriage that humans can best express the divine mandates to love, to go fourth and multiply and to teach the Word of God.

**The Fourth Picture**—The children cling to their parents seeking protection, guidance and a faith to live by. The parents should instruct their children in the Word of God and show them good from evil, right from wrong and the path to the good life.

**The Fifth Picture**—The National Anthem ends and Kate Smith begins her rendition of "God Bless America". Here, a group of pioneers, representing all those who pioneer to find a righteous way of life, listen reverently to the word of God and pray for His guidance and protection.

**The Sixth Picture**—As Miss Kate Smith sings "light from above", the resplendent figure of Jesus with his arms open to receive all mankind appears in the heavens between the Flag and the Statue of Liberty. Around Him, in the midst of a brilliant glow, companies of Angels appear to convey God's blessings to all people who love and trust in Him.

Softly, the light surrounding Jesus and His Angels gives way to the rising sun as new day dawns. The people of the towns and villages rise from bed to go to their day's labors and, as they do, they devoutly breathe the prayer--

**We Pray O God, Pilot Our Country  
To Peace, Security and Happiness.**

*God bless our President and those in lawful authority to lead us in a rightful peace and show a shining example to the rest of the world to follow--"Jesus We Trust In Thee"*

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# ROADSIDE AMERICA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST INDOOR MINIATURE VILLAGE  
COVERS OVER 6000 SQUARE FEET OF SPECTACULAR AND AMAZING BEAUTY

## The Story of

### ROADSIDE AMERICA

Step right up folks and meet Laurence T. Gieringer of Reading, Pennsylvania—Reading's own Johnathan Swift. Swift, as you may recall, created in his famous stories the turrets of Gulliver in the land of Lilliput where people, trees, animals and plants were only a fraction as large as human beings knew them to be. Gieringer has created and fashioned in plaster, tin, wood and miscellaneous odds and ends and in Lilliputian style, that which today is known as **Roadside America** and, in its new location—directly on U. S. 22 between Allentown and Harrisburg—is attracting hundreds of thousands of people.

The new **Roadside America** is a boyhood dream realized. For the idea was born back in June of 1903 and which has, from day to day and almost without interruption grown to be the world's largest and most beautiful indoor miniature attraction. It covers more than 6,000 square feet of space (one third larger than ever before) and is housed in a new modern building, ingeniously lighted. There is an unusually large free parking lot, a fast developing zoo, and a gift shop featuring the products of this celebrated Pennsylvania Dutch country centering around Hamburg. Noted for its historic surroundings this entire area is a natural beauty spot outdoors and **Roadside America** continues these beauties with man-made creations of a half century of tireless and productive labor.

The customs of our forefathers and the trends of architecture from the most primitive American to present day are accurately depicted in this mammoth display, built so strong that each of the miniature structures can bear the weight of a man, yet nothing has been sacrificed in detail, no matter how minute. None of the miniatures have been built from expensive materials yet, endow workmanship over the years has produced an incomparable display which is truly the marvel of craftsmanship, research and study. Newspapers and magazines the world over have given their unanimous verdict and now people from all over the nation come to see this fantastic, educational and appealing attraction. There is nothing like it in all the country and it is truly, in its new setting, well worth your visit—a boyhood dream realized!

At the early age of five, Laurence was both imaginative and resourceful. From his back yard, he could see Reading's most popular mountain resort, which being at a distance appeared in miniature. At night when the lights glittered and twinkled, it gave the scene a fairy-like atmosphere, and lured him to try to reach these mountains of enchantment.

One afternoon the urge to see the beautiful building was so strong that he wandered away from home, to the woods and then to the mountain, where he became lost and was not found until the next morning. Even when they found him he was still determined to see that little white house on the hill.

At about nine years of age young Laurence together with his brother Paul, climbed to the top of Mt. Penn, overlooking Reading. There the boys looked on the town lying miniature-like at their feet.

Laurence said to his brother, "Say Paul, wouldn't it be swell to make little houses the way they appear from here?" "Swell, Laurence, let's do it, but where would we start?" Try to visualize from this point 500 years back when the pioneers settled here as a trading post. The thought was to build models from the pioneer days to the present showing individual home life and the greatness and progress of this nation, so that the coming generation could see by actual miniature reproduction how their forefathers strived to lay the foundation for this great nation.

By this clear picture of American life the coming generations would have a greater love for their country and it would give them inspiration to carry on the true tradition of America passed down for generations.

The two brothers telling their parents of their desire to make little houses pleased them so well that dad made them a little work bench in the cellar and gave them some of his tools. He instructed them how to use and care for them. Mother was also a great help for she let them use the kitchen table when the cellar was cold and damp. The boys got busy doing odd jobs as hauling ashes, market baskets, shoveling snow, passing out circulars, selling pop corn and pretzels, etc. in order to buy nails, glue, mica, paint, etc. The boys were compelled to finance their own way for dad was a salesman with a very small income and had a large family.

It was a home, after the evening meal and the lessons were studied to set around the table the parents admiring our progress. Mother never complained about dirt. She was glad the boys were at home.

This advice it to other parents who seek happiness in their home and their children's future. The answer to "God Bless our Home."

Both he and Paul must have been very critical of their work for but few of the miniatures suited them. Those which were unsatisfactory were either given away or burned. Several of the better ones though which were produced by young Laurence when he was 14 years of age, were considered so good that they were kept and now form a part of **Roadside America**.

The two brothers worked together for seven years, from then on Laurence worked alone until he was married.

It is easy to credit that Laurence was very serious in his enterprise. Every where he went he made sketches of buildings, farms, etc. He knew nothing of how to draw a scale, yet made up an arbitrary "is" to the foot and has adhered to it in all his models.

Several of the buildings in the present exhibit were cut out during those early school days. He was punished for those endeavors at parochial school except for one son, Sister Mary Constance of the order of Christian Charity, who was an artist in her own right and who encouraged him by.

encouraged the boys and taught them drawing every Saturday afternoon for three-cent a lesson, this being the cost of pencils and paper. Upon moving to another part of the city he attended public school, where Miss Elizabeth Hummel, a very understanding teacher, saw a real future in Laurence's non-academic work and made him certain concessions providing he promise to attain a fair average in his school work.

From a small boy he was quite interested in plotting work, doing it besides his miniature work and at 16 years of age started to learn the trade, for he realized no matter how great the creative urge might be it was also necessary to earn money in order to live. He then conceived the idea of a new form of advertising by the creation of models representing everything in life, from freight trains to mansions. Being adept with tools he next became a carpenter and painter.

He also had another very dearest helper, Dora Seiler who lived only a few doors from the Gieringer home. They played together, went to school together, and when they became of age they married. She is properly credited for planning the shabby and tony. Indebtedness was terrible after the war but she was determined and had faith in her husband's hobby.

To Mr. Wm. Havel who was Reading's librarian at that time goes credit for historical research.

Full credit is given to a son, Paul, for all the electrical and sound work, Paul had never served time as an electrician. He was self taught. A daughter, Atlanta, is credited with many helps in the detail work and figure painting. (Paul, the son, died August 20, 1947.)

Laurence made many trips to New York City in those early days of his career, always visiting the American Museum of Natural History and The Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts and studying the miniatures.

He was struck by the absence of stained glass windows in every miniature he saw, and so determined to make some for his own models.

Here is where we see the perseverance he possessed. For three years he experimented with different mediums and the gums to create the color to stain glass. Finally after innumerable disappointments, he achieved these primary colors, and with these he then painted strips of glass. In order to test which would stand up under various atmospheric conditions he covered each piece half way with heavy brown paper leaving the balance exposed. Those which stood up under the test were picked. Then came the depression, but Laurence left nothing about his creative genius. He incurred his activity. His perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds, and his industry, however had not escaped the notice of his neighbors and friends. Soon every conceivable item which he could possibly utilize was brought to his home. Even country cousins heard of him and one friend surprised him by

sending up a three ton truck full of old furniture which he had been unable to sell at an auction. It was well reasoned, solid wood admirably suited for model making as it would not warp.

Christmas of 1925 came along and Gieringer, as usual, set up a part of his miniature for his children. The Reading Eagle Newspaper, hearing of the splendor of the exhibit, featured the story. Interest grew and the Rainbow Fire Company donated the use of their building for the display, all earnings going to local charities. As a result, the Gieringer miniatures officially became a public exhibit. Another group of the miniatures was added the following Christmas and, in 1936, a 1,500 square foot exhibit was set up at Lenox Park. The Gieringer miniatures at this time were proclaimed by newspapers, magazines, and newsreels, as the World's Greatest Miniature Village and the most unique and detailed masterpiece ever evolved by the ingenuity of man.

Today, the entire Gieringer family, with this traditional hereditary background, is operating and continually improving **Roadside America**.

In 1941, the exhibit was brought together under one roof and opened near Hamburg. It continued to grow in size, in interest and beauty and now has been relocated in a larger building surrounded by woodlands where the result of this "hobby" can fully be appreciated. Parents find much interest in this revelation of mechanical wonderment as do their children and it is good to have them see what man, through the years, has finally developed at **Roadside America**.

The Gieringers are most interested in the youth of today. There is so much talk about delinquent children and the back is pushed on everybody else, but few admit their short-comings in raising them and other children's interests. If every boy and girl would have a hobby or given some responsibility, as to their choosing, they would be too busy to get into trouble. Parents should show a home life interest in hobbies.

So bring your children and your neighbors and they may start them on the right track. Father Flanagan of Boys Town, Nebraska, has proven this fact many times among all races and creeds.

Mr. Henry Ford with his hobby was greatly encouraged by Mr. Edison. So back up your children's idea and hobby. God only knows what they will bring forth for mankind. Practically all of the world's greatest inventions started on the foundation of an idea or hobby, many of which were considered, at the start, silly or crazy.

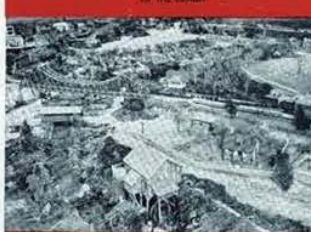
We have many youth organizations today for this purpose and I have great admiration for the Boy and Girl Scouts, and 4H Clubs of America, and a thousand others. Many thanks to Teddy Roosevelt and many others for this support. The finest thing in life is for a person to give his time and support graciously to such interests in other people's children. It will pay the biggest dividends that cannot be taken away by rust or decay.

Visit Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine and Chapel in rear of **Roadside America**. Mass every Sunday, June 1st to Sept. 30th, 8 A.M.—October 1st to June 1st, 9 A.M. All are welcome. There are Lutheran, Reformed and other Christian Churches in the neighborhood. You will be welcomed at the church of your choice.

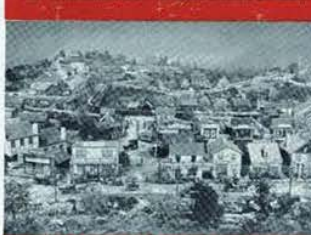
"JESUS, WE TRUST IN THEE"



THE LITTLE VILLAGE IS UNDEVELOPED. NOTE THE SPARSE SPACES AMONG THE CARS WHICH ARE BUILT FROM ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR PARTS OF THE DISPLAY.



OLD HAMBURG AND THE NEW IN THE HAMBURGHOUSE, THE FIRST MILL IN THE COUNTRY THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE.



NOT EX THE FIRST LONAS THE HOUSE OLD BAY. THE BAY BRIDGE, DOWN THE STREET WE SEE THE FIRST ELECTRIC POWER PLANT CORNER.



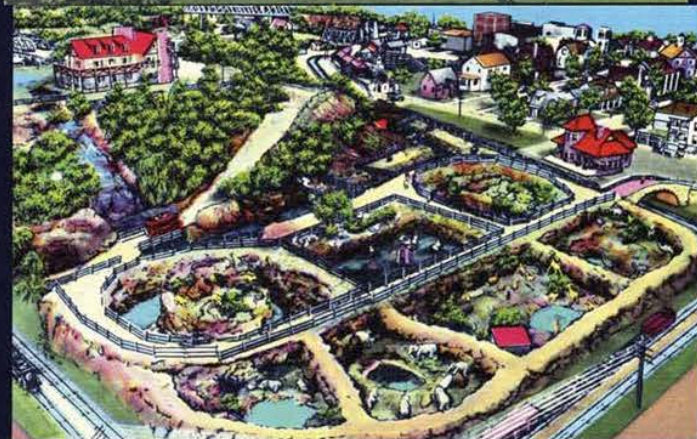
DIRECTLY ON US 22 BETWEEN ALLENTOWN AND HARRISBURG IN THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH COUNTRY AT SHARTLESVILLE, — 8 MILES WEST OF HAMBURG, PA.

WHILE YOU ARE HERE, MAKE SURE TO VISIT THE FAMOUS PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH GIFT HAUS, FREE 200 AND PICNIC GROUNDS. REFRESHMENTS AND LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

ROADSIDE AMERICA—OWNED AND OPERATED BY L. T. GIERINGER AND FAMILY—MAILING ADDRESS, SHARTLESVILLE, PA.

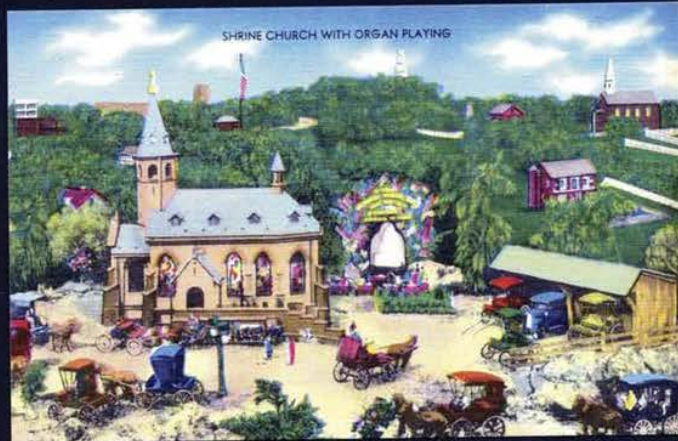


Old Flour Mill - 5 span highway  
bridge of 30 yrs. ago, Irrestible  
bridge of pioneer days  
Old Stone Swiss Barn



On hilltop is Paul Revere Tavern  
Railroad Station which was  
modern in 1890 To right is  
a small section of Modern Village

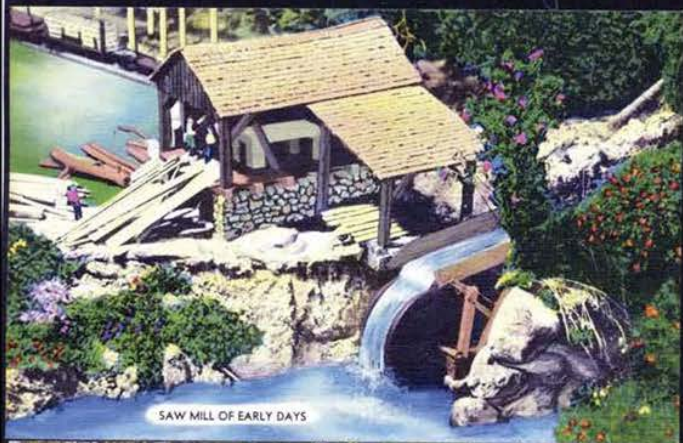
Old flour mill, stone building  
Old covered building, Lime  
stone quarry (whole in side of hill)  
Real water + fish in stream



Many of our American Churches  
are copied from it. Sacred music  
comes from within.



Saw mill of early days, one of few  
up + down saws which could  
rip heavier logs. Water from  
Mountain stream turns the wheel  
America's 2nd Industry

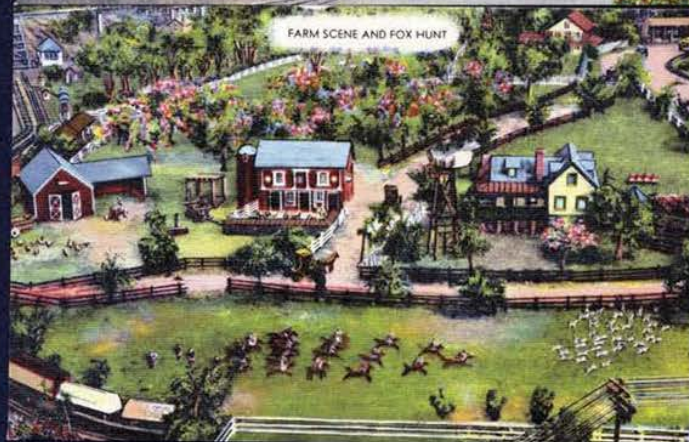


SAW MILL OF EARLY DAYS



Canilever Bridge - a model of main  
section San Francisco - Redwood Bay Bridge  
Old american farm grist mill - running. Water  
turns wheel. Covered bridge of 15 years ago

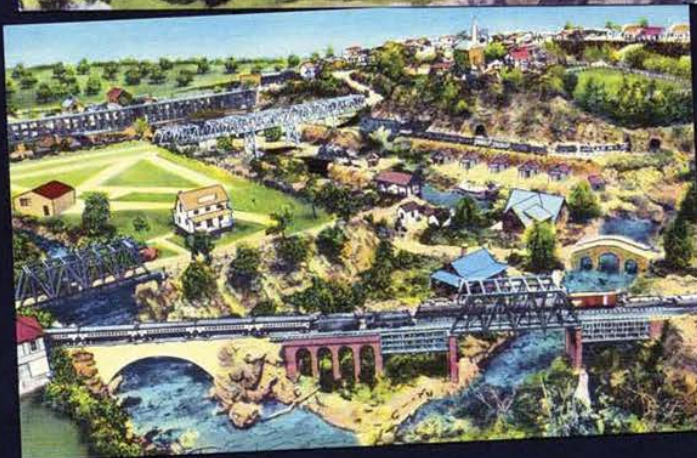
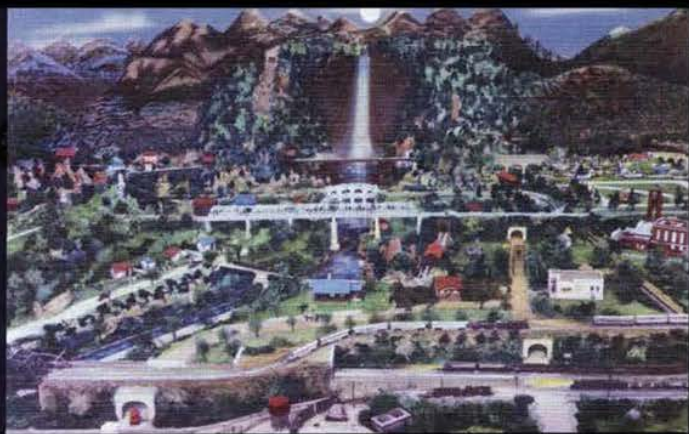
Ultramodern Service Station



FARM SCENE AND FOX HUNT

Old American Homestead of about 100 years  
ago. Note the Hexafors on the face of the  
barn which in those days were spiritual  
protectors to the farmer, his family, his crops  
and his cattle. And a curse for three generations  
to those who are responsible for damage done in revenge.  
Historians state that this is German Folk Art  
originated from the early original scriptures and has  
no bearing whatsoever on witchcraft.





Carrages are made by hand and are exact reproductions

Old Farm House which dates back to the 17th century and has been improved several times. Center part was a log cabin over 200 years ago. 50 years later they added another log cabin to the right and 60 years later they built stone building to the left and covered logs with lap boards

Red Brick and Steel Bridge this unusual type bridge was common about 1860 in the Eastern States. Tourist Cabins at foot of hill have span highway bridge in center see trolley cross. This is an interesting spot to watch the train winding through the valleys and overhead bridges.



16 Aug. 1954 Kirtland Temple (near Willoughby, Ohio)



Commenced in 1833 completed in 1836 under the direction of Joseph Smith Jr. The only temple completed during his lifetime. Owned + maintained by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Extensive stucco of building restored in 1955

Kirtland Temple (interior view)  
First floor, facing Melchisedec pulpit  
Most contents of the room original  
Temple erected (1833-1836)



## Lesson 16-Revelation To Emma Smith.

### Doctrine & Covenants, Section 25

#### Objective:

"And verily I say unto thee that thou shalt lay aside the things of the world and seek for the things of a better." (D.C. 25:10)

#### Points to remember:

1. Emma Smith, the prophet's wife was intelligent, refined and cultured. She was highly favored, but could not obtain an inheritance in Zion on any <sup>other</sup> condition than faithful observance of the laws of God.

2. The Lord's Counsel to Emma. To be a comfort to her husband. A woman's first and highest calling is to be the guiding spirit of the home, under her husband. An Elect Lady-- called to do an important work in the church. Called to compile a hymn book for the church.



Singing from the heart is worship.  
3. Prophet's Counsel to the Relief  
Society. Direction from priesthood.  
Place confidence in their hus-  
bands. Stimulate Elders to good  
works. Search yourselves.

### Points to Memorize

Keep my Commandments contin-  
ually, and a crown of righteousness  
thou shalt receive. And except thou  
do this, where I am you cannot  
come. (Doctrine & Covenants 25:15)

Content to her husband. A woman's first  
and highest calling is to be the guiding  
spirit of the home, under her husband.  
An Eldest Lady-- called to do an im-  
portant work in the church. Called to  
compile a hymn book for the church.

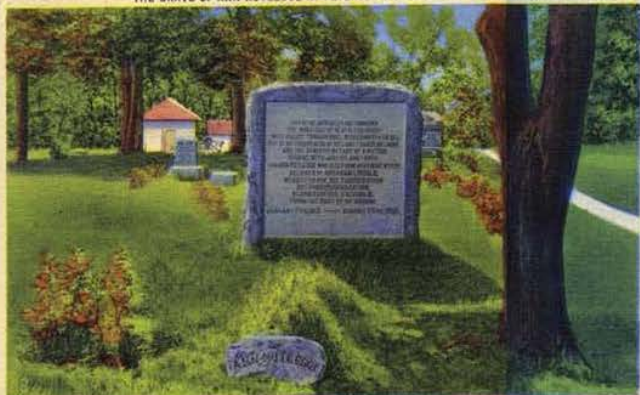


Chester Seelye, wife Anna, + Rea, Pekin, Ill.  
in front of our Motel  
18 Aug.

at the Seelye ranch  
19 Aug.



THE GRAVE OF ANN RUTLEDGE AT PETERSBURG, ILL., WITH POEM BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS



NEW SALEM STATE PARK, LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM, ILL.

AA-10192

Inscription -  
Out of the unworthy  
and unloving  
The vibrations of  
deathless music,  
"With malice toward  
none, with charity  
toward all"  
Out of the forgiveness  
of millions of hearts  
And the beneficent  
face of a nation  
Shining with justice  
and truth.

I am Ann Rutledge who sleep beneath these weeds.  
Beloved of Abraham Lincoln, wedded to him, not through  
Union, but through separation  
Bloom forever O Republic,  
From the dust of thy bosom  
7 January 1813 25 August 1835



ENTRANCE—NEW SALEM STATE PARK  
PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS



NEW SALEM LODGE

DINING ROOMS AND ALL GUEST ROOMS ARE AIR CONDITIONED

A. H. A.



I. H. A.

GENUINE ANTIQUES are AVAILABLE.  
Information may be obtained at the  
New Salem Lodge Office

New Salem State Park is situated 17 miles northwest  
of Springfield and 2 miles south of Petersburg  
on State Routes 97 and 123





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## AIR CONDITIONED THROUGHOUT

Mr. & Mrs. Owen, operators of the New Salem state park concessions, including The Wagon Wheel Inn, from 1936 to 1953 are now devoting their entire time to personally managing New Salem Lodge and the lodge dining facility, "The New Salem Room."

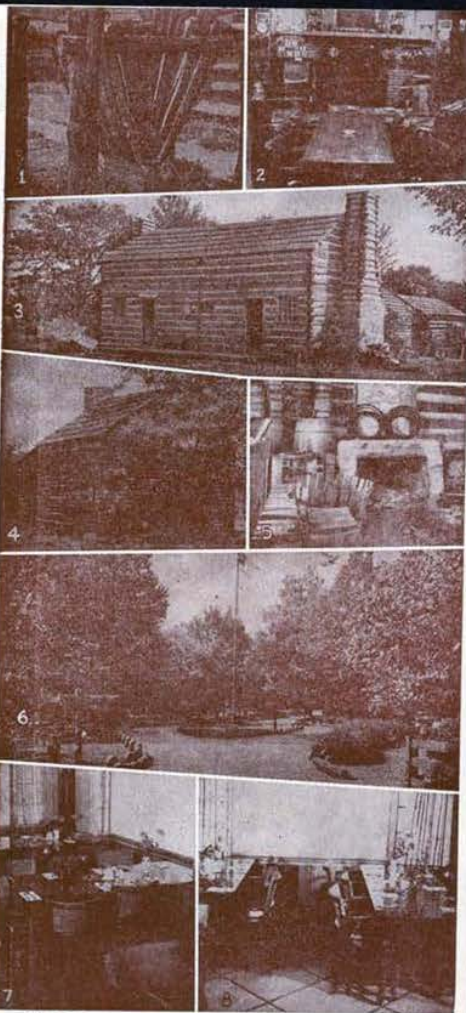
### NEW SALEM DINING ROOM

Being one of the most unusual dining rooms in the middle west it is an outstanding feature of New Salem Lodge. For your dining pleasure the New Salem Room has many features incorporated by the Owens who have been serving fine foods with distinctive service to New Salem visitors for nearly 25 years. As one enters The New Salem Room he is impressed by the unusual display of a fine variety of foods from which he may select his favorite steak, chops or seafood. Many take home and picnic items are also available. Shown to his choice table by a charming hostess the guest will view a beautifully landscaped area flanked by virgin timber that was seedlings in Lincoln's day at New Salem. An efficient and courteous waitress fittingly attired will assist you in making this adventure in good eating one to be long remembered. Steaks, family style chicken dinners, delicious home baked sugar cured ham and sea foods are a few of the many specialties.

Breakfast, luncheon, snacks from the fountain and complete dinner service may be had in The New Salem Room. Private dining rooms for clubs, parties, convention groups, receptions and meetings are available. Our newest feature is "The Early American Dinner" served from the "Covered Wagon."

New Salem Lodge is located at the entrance to New Salem State Park. It is completely encompassed by a heavily wooded area where by walking the trails, one may see raccoons, opossums, ground hogs, squirrels, foxes, chipmunks, muskrats, beaver and many other small, harmless animals. The guest will also be impressed by a natural setting of a large variety of trees, many rare birds and the hillsides carpeted with lovely wild flowers of many varieties. To complete this picturesque setting, Rocky Branch winds its way to the historic Sangamon River on which is located the old saw-and-grist mill where Abraham Lincoln became stranded on the mill dam in the flat boat on his way to New Orleans. It was this incident that caused Lincoln to return to New Salem, and which finally resulted in the restoration of the village.

The exterior of New Salem Lodge is unique in nearly every detail in construction. The Lodge, well over three hundred feet in length, is sided with random width rough-sawn oak boards which have been given a special treatment to preserve the newly sawed appearance. The entire lodge is fronted with an open veranda with square oak posts pegged into the supporting members. The veranda is equipped with rustic lounge chairs in which the guest may rest and relax and have an unobstructed view of the beautiful entrance to New Salem State Park. The Lodge area is skirted with an authentic stake-and-rider rail fence of the type used in the



### NEW SALEM LODGE AND STATE PARK VIEWS

- (1) Ash Hopper in which Ashes were Leached for Lye used in Making Soap.
- (2) Interior of Lounge at the Lodge.
- (3) The Rutledge Tavern.
- (4) Berry-Lincoln Store.
- (5) Oster's Cooper Shop.
- (6) Main Entrance to New Salem State Park.
- (7) New Salem Dining Room at The Lodge.
- (8) New Salem Dining Room at The Lodge.





## NEW SALEM LODGE

1830's during the existence of New Salem. Many of these rails are of walnut, having been preserved by local residents whose ancestors lived in or about New Salem. Directly along the long veranda are attractive plant life, shrubs, vines and flowers such as hollyhock, sun flowers, and morning glories. Many other varieties may be seen growing along the rail fence just as they may have grown when Lincoln lived and learned at New Salem.

### ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GUESTS

While the Lodge may be rustic and rugged in character, the accommodations to be had here are of the best. Each guest room is equipped with attractive nutmeg maple furniture and comfortable mattresses to insure the guest a pleasant and refreshing night's rest. Rooms with double or twin beds may be had, and connecting or double rooms for four are also available. Guest rooms have private baths and thermostatically controlled heat in each room insures the guest the desired room temperature. Homespun drapes and bedspreads of a like material add much to the attractiveness of all guest rooms. Pictures depicting the early life of Lincoln and other well chosen appointments in every room add to your stay at New Salem Lodge. The guest rooms are all done in knotty pine with carpeted floors of an Early American design. Cribs for tiny tots are also available. Every room at New Salem Lodge is air conditioned.

In addition to the regular guest rooms there are four cottages which will accommodate as many as eight persons to a cottage. These cottages are ideal for hiking groups, large families or Boy and Girl Scout groups desiring good accommodations at a lower cost.

Typical Guest Room at New Salem Lodge



## Gift Shop - Lincoln Books - Souvenirs

When you enter the lounge of New Salem Lodge you will note that nothing has been spared to recreate the New Salem setting of over a century ago. The exposed ceiling of rough-sawn oak, random width oak boards used in the side-walls, huge native timbers mortised and pegged, hand wrought hardware on the huge native oak doors and a large fireplace faced with old fashioned sand brick, extend to you a feeling that here you have turned back the pages of history a hundred years or more. A beautiful floor of pegged oak, and antique lanterns hanging from wagon wheels and ox bows complete this unusual Lodge of Lincoln's time. Here, too, the traveler may rest and relax. Games such as checkers, chess or cards may be played and, if you like, you may pop corn in the old fashioned way—in the fireplace.

A large selection of gifts, souvenirs of New Salem, sundries, magazines, newspapers and many other every day needs for the traveler may be purchased here.

The management has endeavored to provide in New Salem Lodge a place where the visitor is assured rest and relaxation and where he can choose his own fun. Here at Lincoln's New Salem, along the banks of the Sangamon River, you will find true hospitality and the peace and the quiet that the immortal Abraham Lincoln once found during six formative years of his life.

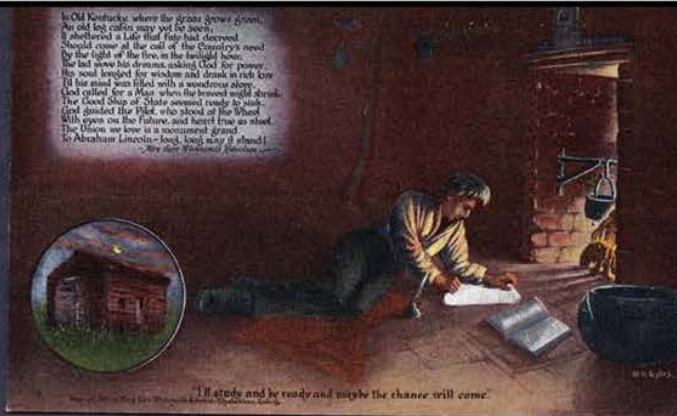
### THINGS TO DO WHILE AT NEW SALEM LODGE - -

Things for the guest to do are many while spending just a day or several at this historic spot. One may spend hours or days in the reconstructed village of New Salem, where over twenty residences and shops have been authentically refurbished by the New Salem Lincoln League of nearby Petersburg. Robert Sherwood's drama, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is presented during the summer season by the Abe Lincoln Players of Springfield, Illinois. There are daily tours with well informed guides furnished at no cost to the visitor, by The Division of Parks and Memorials, State of Illinois. Carefully marked trails have been cut through the wooded area for the visitor's enjoyment. Large picnic facilities are available. The grave of Ann Rutledge in nearby Petersburg also attracts many visitors.

Springfield, capital of Illinois, just seventeen miles from New Salem Lodge, offers the visitor many diversions. The only home Lincoln ever owned is open daily to visitors and, in Oakridge Cemetery, one may visit the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln. It is also from New Salem State Park that many Boy Scouts start the hike to Springfield over the original Lincoln Trail to earn certain merit awards. Dickson Mounds State Park offers an excellent side trip from New Salem Lodge. At this park, one may see unearthened burial mounds of a people that inhabited central Illinois centuries ago.

All the world is grateful to the Division of Parks and Memorials, Department of Conservation of the State of Illinois, for the masterful work done in recreating New Salem, greatest of all Lincoln shrines.



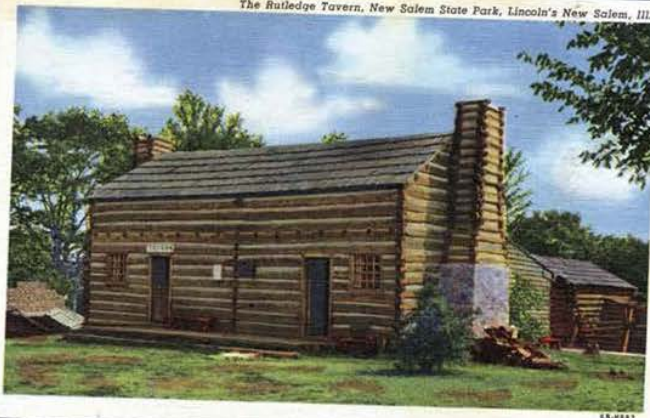


Entrance Sign, New Salem State Park  
Lincoln's New Salem, Illinois  
The sign gives a brief history of the  
Village where Abraham Lincoln lived  
from 1831 to 1837-  
Park located near Petersburg on Highway  
91 + 123 about 19 miles northwest of Springfield, Ill.



# The Rutledge Tavern, New Salem.

The Rutledge Tavern, New Salem State Park, Lincoln's New Salem, Ill.



built by James Rutledge about 1828.  
Lincoln boarded at the tavern & slept  
in the loft.

Abraham Lincoln and Ann Rutledge in their Courtship Days



© H. N. SHONKLE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Abraham Lincoln spent six  
formative years 1831-1837 in New  
Salem, Illinois, now New Salem  
State Park, Lincoln's New Salem  
Illinois

The Saw and Grist Mill, New Salem State Park, Lincoln's New Salem, Illinois



AC-1825

Erected 1829 by James Rutledge & John  
Cameron, a year after Cameron had entered  
the 80 acres on which the village stands.  
Believing the mill would attract trade, he  
had the land platted into town lots and blocks.  
The reconstructed mill is on the original site.  
It was on the old mill dam that Lincoln  
stranded his river flat boat, thus introducing  
him to New Salem which became his home for  
six years.



Dining Room and Kitchen, Rutledge Tavern



Ox Team and Historic Conestoga Wagon, New Salem State Park, Lincoln's New Salem, Illinois



SC-4754



This historic wagon contains wonderful wrought-iron hand work, made in 1821 by the wagon-maker Manuel Custer, at New Rumley, Ohio. Mr. Custer was the father of General George A. Custer, the Great Indian fighter killed in the Custer Massacre in 1876. This wagon was used a number of times by the Custer family crossing the continent. This ox-driven wagon is now at Lincoln's New Salem, Ill.



First Berry-Lincoln Store, now U. S. Post Office



Interior, First Berry-Lincoln Store, now U. S. Post Office



Berry-Lincoln Store





Restored Schoolhouse



Interior of Schoolhouse



Doctor John Allen's Residence



Hill McNamar (McNeil) Store



Hill McNamar (McNeil) Store



Onstot's Cooper Shop and Residence



Samuel Hill's Residence



Samuel Hill's Residence



Hill's Carding Mill and Wool House



# Lincoln's New Salem, Illinois



Miller and Kelso Residence



Jack Kelso's Residence



Doctor F. Regnier's Residence and Office



Ash Hopper in which Ashes were Leached for Lye used in Making Soap



New Salem Lodge



Lincoln's Tomb  
Springfield, Illinois

Tomb contains the bodies of Abraham Lincoln, his wife, and three of his children; Edward, William and "Tad". Located at the end of monument Ave. in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Erected at a cost of \$200,000 and dedicated in 1894. The obelisk rises 100 ft. above the simple square building.



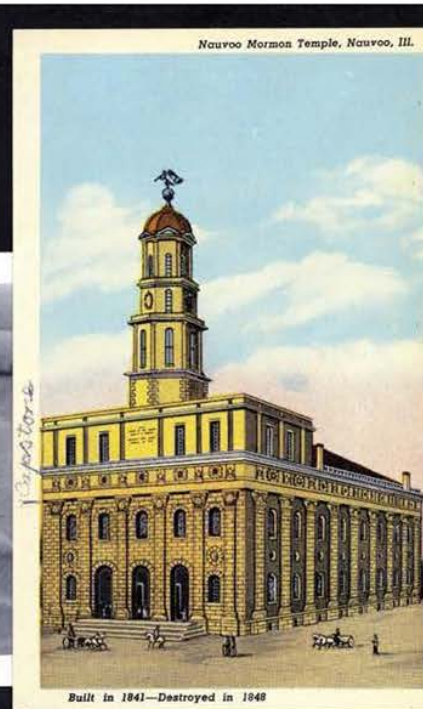


"Old Carthage Jail" where Joseph Smith was killed by an angry mob on June 27, 1844. Constructed of native yellow limestone 1839-1841 at a cost of \$105,00. Owned + maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah.



CARTHAGE ILLINOIS.

Only surviving  
Capstone of 30 -  
displayed in  
Illinois State  
Park, Nauvoo, Ill.



Nauvoo Mormon Temple, Nauvoo, Ill.

Built in 1841—Destroyed in 1848

Built of light grey limestone; it was 128 feet long, 88 feet broad, 60 feet high and to the top of the tower 165 feet - had 30 heavy pilasters (capstones) costing \$3,000 each. Cost of Temple \$1,000,000. Cornerstone was laid April 6, 1841. Temple burned Oct. 8-9-1848



The Homestead - Joseph Smith Residence  
Nauvoo, Ill - 1839-1843<sup>1st</sup> built  
The log portion was built 1803 as  
Illinois first Indian agency.



The Mansion House  
Joseph Smith Residence 1843-  
In 1842 the mansion house was built  
to accommodate visitors and to serve  
as the Smith residence.



Orson Pratt Residence, Built in 1844, Nauvoo, Illinois

SC319-7



Heber C. Kimball Residence, Built in 1845, Nauvoo, Ill.

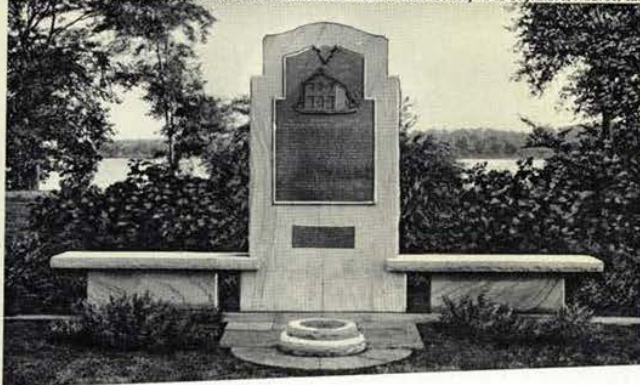
SC319-8

Orson Pratt Residence, built about 1844  
Pratt was the noted astronomer and mathematician,  
who later headed the migration to Utah.  
He was one of the Twelve Apostles under  
Joseph Smith.

Kimball was one of original 12 Apostles  
and became counselor to Brigham  
Young in the Presidency in Utah. He  
was called "The Peacemaker".



This Monument Marks the Place where the National Women's Relief Society was Organized, Nauvoo, Ill.



Women's Relief Society Marker—On July 26, 1933, a beautiful monument was erected in Nauvoo by the Women's National Relief Society of Salt Lake City, Utah. Marking the birthplace of the society, this monument was erected on the northwest corner of Homestead grounds, on the site of the Joseph Smith store building, on the second floor of which the Relief Society was organized on March 17, 1842, under the direction of Joseph Smith. It also marked the start or the



Historical Marker

eastern end of the Mormon Trail from Nauvoo to Utah, the western end being in Pioneer Park in Salt Lake City. On Aug. 7, 1932, the monument was moved to the Nauvoo Temple site, where it now stands. The building at the southwest corner of Temple Square, built of Mormon Temple stone, was built by the French Icarians and used as a school house. At present it is used as SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic parochial school.

Among the residences of Mormon dignitaries still standing are those of Apostle John C. Taylor, Apostle Heber C. Kimball, Bishop Hunter, Orson Pratt, Orson Hyde, Sidney Rigdon, David Yardeley, Loren Parr, President William Marks, Patriarch John Smith, Soland Foster, and Jonathan Browning, father of the inventor of the Browning machine gun. Other landmarks are: the Mormon Masonic Temple, Mormon City Hotel, Icarian houses and arched wine cellars, Mormon Arsenal (Academy), John Taylor's "Times and Seasons" and "Nauvoo Neighbor" offices, Temple site, Mormon cemetery.

Wedding of the Wine and Cheese—Each year, in the middle of September, a Grape Festival is held in Nauvoo. The event is featured by the crowning of the Grape Queen and the Wedding of the Wine and the Cheese, a ceremony which originated in southern France.

Nauvoo has many natural advantages and resources. Here is a rich soil; a garden spot of Illinois. We have an approved waterworks and sewer system, fine natural drainage, excellent sites for homes, beautiful and healthful natural surroundings.

This folder is issued by the Nauvoo Chamber of Commerce, which extends to all a hearty welcome to Nauvoo.

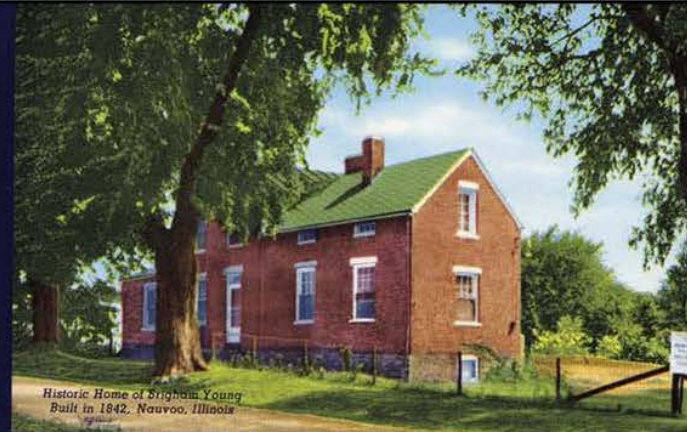
For further information write to  
**Nauvoo Chamber of Commerce**  
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

## NAUVOO

"CITY BEAUTIFUL"



Where History and Beauty Combine



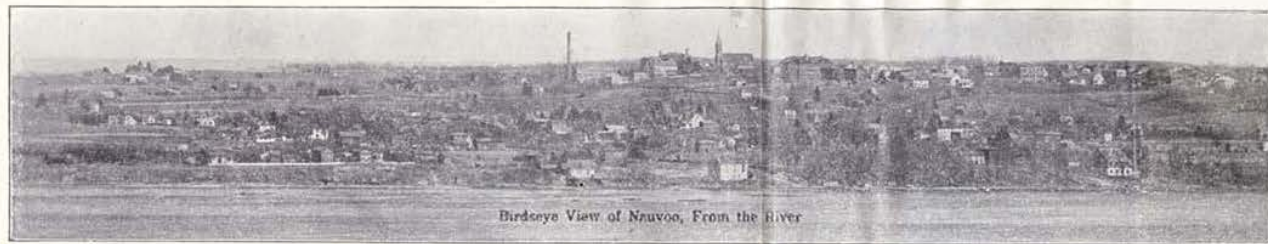
1842 Nauvoo was largest city in Ill.  
Brigham Young was one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and after the violent death of the Prophet Joseph Smith in June 1844, he (Brigham Young) succeeded to the Presidency of the Church.  
In 1846 Brigham Young led the Mormons on their Historic Trek to the Rocky Mountains and founded the State of Utah.



On Mississippi River between Hamilton + Nauvoo.

On Jan. 1845, the remains of the family of Joseph Smith, who was Joseph's widow, were re-interred in a tri-part crypt on the Homestead premises, which has a suitable marker.





Birdseye View of Nauvoo, From the River

**N**AUVOO is one of the most historical places of the Middle West. In several respects it has the most remarkable history of any city in the United States. It was here that the Mormons were located for eight years, from 1833 to 1846. It was here also that the famous French leopards tried out their form of communistic living, but failed. Nauvoo is also noted for its fruit industry and for its beautiful location. Nauvoo is the Mecca of the Latter Day Saints church, and of nature lovers. Interest in the quaint old city is constantly increasing.

#### NAUVOO'S LOCATION

Nauvoo is located on the east bank of the Mississippi river, upon one of the grandest landscapes ever spread before human vision. Along the river there is a "Flat" or bench of land of several thousand acres, with hills rising in a terrace behind. Back of these is level land stretching several miles into the country. The river flows past the city in crescent shape, and the view for miles around of the adjacent country, of the majestic river, and the wooded bluffs and bottom farms of Iowa is one of beauty and of grandeur. The whole forms a panorama unsurpassed.

#### FIRST SETTLER AND SETTLEMENTS

The first white settler at Nauvoo was Capt. James

White, who was born in Ohio. He came here in 1824, or perhaps 1827, to reside and trade with the Sac and Fox Indians, who at that time had a large village called Quashquema, of some 400 or 500 lodges at the head of what was then the Des Moines rapids, on which Nauvoo now stands. In 1824 the treaty was made with the Indians by the general government by which they relinquished their lands on the Illinois side of the river. Capt. White, wishing to obtain possession of their village, for the payment of 200 sacks of corn, induced them to vacate. In his favor and they paddled across the river to Iowa. Capt. White opened out a farm, and also engaged in keel-boating. A few other settlers came, and the first postoffice in Hancock county, called Venus, was established in March, 1826. In 1824 Commerce was laid out, and Venus was absorbed by the new town. In 1837 Commerce City, a "paper town," was laid out by a brace of eastern speculators, just north of Commerce.

#### COMING OF THE MORMONS

After the Mormons were driven from Missouri they came to Commerce in 1839. They bought several hundred acres of land here and in 1840 the postoffice was changed from Commerce to Nauvoo. The name is said to be taken from the Hebrew, and means "beautiful place" or "pleasant land." The town was

incorporated as a city and given a special charter by the Illinois legislature.

Here the Mormons began the work of building a wonderful city. In a few years the city had a population of 20,000 and was a bee-hive of industry and commercial activity. The Prophet Joseph Smith had sent stalwart missionaries like Brigham Young, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, and others, to England and other countries, and they made great accessions to the faith.

As early as 1841 the erection of a great temple was undertaken. Limestone was secured from quarries about Nauvoo; lumber was rafted down the Mississippi river from Wisconsin. The building was completed enough to be used in the summer of 1844, but owing to the death of the prophet, was never completed. It was burned at the hands of an incendiary on the night of October 8-9, 1846.

The temple was built of light gray limestone. It was 125 feet long, 38 feet broad, 50 feet high, and to the top of the tower, 200 feet. It had 20 hewn pillars, which cost \$2,000 each. The baptismal font was supported by 12 carved oxen. The cornerstone was laid on April 6, 1841. The building is said to have been the finest in the west at the time and its estimated cost was \$1,000,000. Its destruction aroused the people to a high state of indignation as both

Mormons and Gentiles took great pride in the magnificent structure, and felt that it should have been preserved.

The prophet's revelation given for erection of the temple was dated January 12, 1841, and also provided a grand tavern in which the prophet was to reside. This tavern, known as the Nauvoo House, also was started in 1841, but was never completed. Later it was completed into its present form.

#### CAUSES FOR BANISHMENT

Robberies, murders and outlaws ran riot during the years of 1844-1845 in Hancock county. The law was openly violated and it seemed impossible to bring the culprits to trial. The rapidly growing city became the rendezvous for criminals. The Mormons were blamed, in many cases unjustly. This, with their political activity, naturally brought on conflict with the non-Mormon residents of the neighborhood which reached a climax in 1846, when the Mormons were expelled from Illinois by the uprising of the neighborhood people. The prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hyrum, were shot and killed by a mob in the county jail at Carthage on June 27, 1844, while supposedly under the protection of state



Joseph Smith,  
Mormon Prophet and  
Founder of Nauvoo



Joseph Smith Homestead



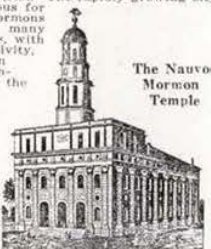
The Nauvoo House



Joseph Smith Mansion



Bellevue

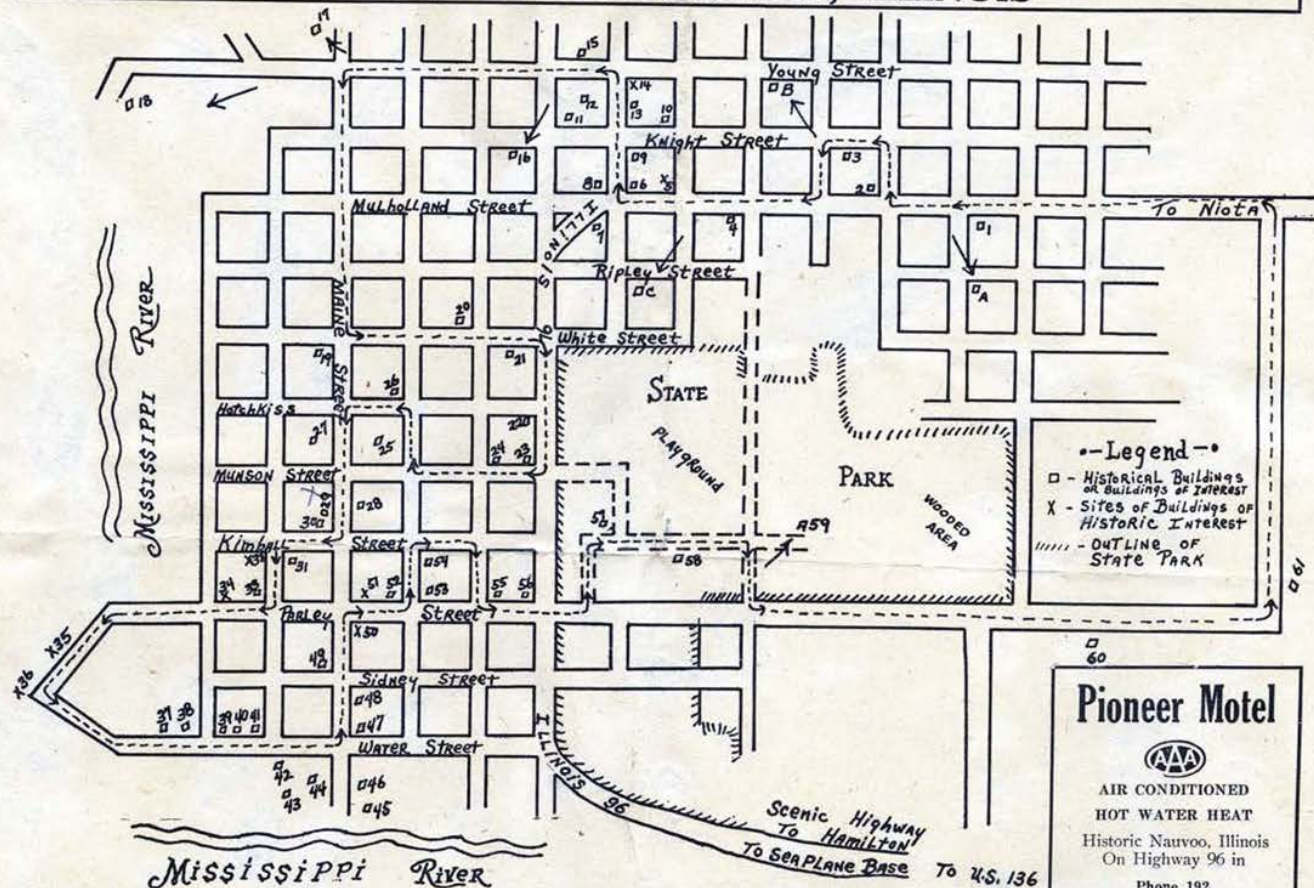


The Nauvoo  
Mormon  
Temple

Graves of Joseph and Hyrum Smith.—The graves of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, a secret since the time of burial, except in family tradition, were found in January, 1923. The remains, with those of Emma Smith Edmonson, who was Joseph's widow, were re-interred in a tri-part crypt on the Homestead premises, which has a suitable marker.



# TOUR HISTORIC NAUVOO, ILLINOIS



- 1-PIONEER MOTEL. Tour starts.
- 2-Home of Joseph A. New, who set fire to the Mormon Temple in October, 1848.
- 3-Nauvoo Community Unit School.
- 4-Hotel Nauvoo. A Mormon home, now famous for fine food.
- 5-Temple Block; see No. 6.
- 6-Catholic School, built by French leaguers of temple stone.
- 7-St. Mary's Convent.
- 8-New Benedictine Mother House and Chapel.
- 9-L. D. S. Bureau of Information; Woman's Relief Society marker.
- 10-Orson Spencer home.
- 11-Yellow brick building, Nauvoo Legion Arsenal.
- 12-St. Mary's Academy for girls.
- 13-St. Peter and Paul's Catholic church.
- 14-Site of Parley P. Pratt home.
- 15-Nauvoo Milk Products plant.

- 16-Home of famous Blue Cheese.
- 17-Bishop Hunter home.
- 18-Old Mormon quarry.
- 19-Nauvoo water works station.
- 20-Masonic Temple, built in 1843.
- 21-David Veardale home.
- 22-Farmer Helmhold residence, site of Willard Richards home.
- 23-Willard Woodruff home, apostle at Nauvoo, who succeeded John Taylor as president of church.
- 24-Loren Farr home; president of the Seventies and missionary; founder of Ogden, Utah.
- 25-Heber C. Kimball home; one of twelve apostles.
- 26-Lyon Store building.
- 27-Orson Hyde home; another of the apostles.
- 28-Reorganized L. D. S. church.
- 29-Jonathan Browning home; gun and locksmith; father of inventor of machine gun.
- 30-John Taylor home; later used by

- 31-Almon Babbitt, who remained to dispose of property of Mormons who went to Utah.
- 32-Second Times and Seasons bldg.
- 33-Home of Brigham Young, who led Mormons to Utah.
- 34-Site of home of Joseph Young brother of Brigham.
- 35-Home of Judge Noble.
- 36-Site of Seventies Hall.
- 37-Site of Capt. James White home first house built in Nauvoo, 1829.
- 38-White, an Indian trader, sold town of Nauvoo to Joseph Smith.
- 39-Old Ferry Landing; approximate site of crossing river for the first time.
- 40-Home of D. S. home.
- 41-Orson Pratt home.
- 42-Ruins of First Times and Seasons building.
- 43-Ruins of Hyrum Smith home.
- 44-William Marks home.
- 45-Foundation of the Joseph Smith

- 46-store; National Woman's Relief Society organized in building.
- 47-Graves of Joseph Smith, his wife Emma and brother Hyrum.
- 48-Homestead of Joseph Smith.
- 49-Nauvoo House, built by revelation, but never completed according to original plans.
- 50-Reorganized L.D.S. information and guide office.
- 51-Mansion House, home of Joseph Smith, 1843-44.
- 52-Home of Sidney Rigdon, close friend and counselor of Joseph Smith; building was first post-office in Nauvoo.
- 53-South wing of first hotel built in Nauvoo.
- 54-Site of Match and Powder factory which made munitions for the Nauvoo Legion (militia).
- 55-Site of home of John D. Lee, later executed for implication in Mountain Meadow massacre.

- 56-Double house—home of Erastus Snow and Nathaniel Ashby. Snow was prominent Mormon missionary.
- 57-Old home. Note German inscription in West gable.
- 58-Home of Lucy Mack Smith, mother of Joseph and Hyrum.
- 59-Home of James Mulholland—secretary to Joseph Smith.
- 60-Home of John Smith, uncle of Joseph Smith, the prophet.
- 61-State Park shelter house.
- 62-Early settler's home; soon to become museum.
- 63-Old arched vine cellar.
- 64-Gem City Vineyard Co.—winery and fruit pecking.
- 65-Mix home; note architecture.
- 66-Methodist church. East of here Mormon war was held.
- 67-Presbyterian church.
- 68-Christ Lutheran church.





Nauvoo House, as it appears today.  
This structure was to be a hotel and to house the church offices. However, it was only partly completed. Later, part of the building was completed as a residence for Emma, Joseph Smith's widow, who remained in Nauvoo with their children after her husband's death. She died in this building in 1879.

St. Joseph  
★ Independence  
Missouri  
Kansas City St. Louis  
Jefferson City  
Springfield  
Joplin

Home of

★ HARRY S. TRUMAN  
★ TRUMAN LIBRARY  
★ R.L.D.S. CHURCH



Harry S. Truman Home (No. 2-Map)

Just a few minutes drive to:

★ A'S BALL PARK  
★ STARLIGHT THEATER  
★ UNITY SCHOOL OF CHRISTIANITY  
★ GRANDVIEW AIR BASE  
★ SWOPE PARK  
★ K. C. MUSEUM & ART GALLERY  
★ NELSON ART GALLERY





# Four Successive Presidents of Reorganized Church



Joseph Smith,  
the Martyr



Joseph Smith, III  
1860-1914



Frederick M. Smith  
1914 - 1946



Israel A. Smith  
1946

Israel A. Smith  
has with him  
in presidency  
another of  
Joseph III's son's  
W. Wallace Smith



Emma Smith



Joseph Smith



Israel A. Smith

Emma prepared first L.D.S.  
hymnbook





*The Council Chamber*

#### *The Council Chamber*

On the fifth floor is the Council Chamber. It is furnished particularly for the use of the "Joint Council." In this oval-shaped room is a horseshoe-shaped table which will seat nineteen—the correct number needed for a Joint Council session of First Presidency, the Twelve Apostles, the Presiding Bishopric, and secretary. This group of men makes many of the major administrative decisions of the church, and the emergency decisions that must be made between General Conferences. The Standing High Council, the highest judicial body of the church, also meets here.

This chamber is trimmed in walnut. The ceiling of the room also has a recessed elliptical dome. Other indirect lighting comes from recessed coves in the corners of the room. A picture of Christ will soon adorn one end of the room.



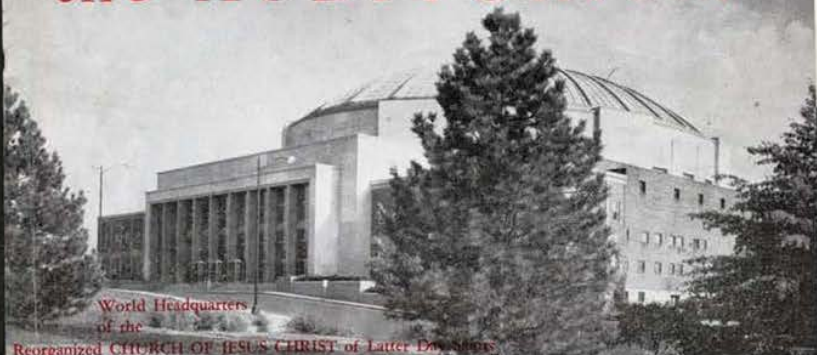
*A view of the foyer*

#### *Dimensions and Materials*

The Auditorium building has a frontage of 250 feet and a depth of 270 feet. From the basement to the top of the dome is 131 feet; and from the General Conference Chamber floor, it is 76 feet to the ceiling. The foundation walls are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, and one hundred and four reinforced concrete columns carry the weight of the interior.

You can wander more than a mile along the ramps and corridors of the six floor levels without retracing a step. The grounds on which the building is erected covers a city block (about five acres). Part of this area is used for parking for administrative personnel and visitors.

## the AUDITORIUM



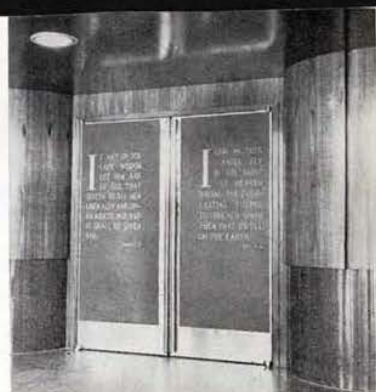
World Headquarters  
of the  
Reorganized CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST of Latter Day Saints

#### *The Dome*

The most noteworthy architectural feature of the Auditorium is the dome of the Conference Chamber. It is elliptical, and measures 214 feet by 168 feet at the base.

Ten steel trusses span the Chamber from east to west. They are about 30 feet high in the center of the room, and separate the interior ceiling from the roof. The roof rests on thirty-two structural steel supports, the footings of which have been carried down to the ledge of solid rock which underlies the entire structure.

There was a tense moment when the last of the great steel girders was set in place and



*Two of the doors to the General Conference Chamber*

when the final tie-in steel beams were placed in position for riveting. Yet there was no need for concern. The work had been done and co-ordinated so carefully that it was only necessary to absorb one eighth of an inch at the top of the column to make the steel network into a rigid frame.

The dome is covered with a two-inch slab of gunite (concrete) and permanent green-stained sheet copper. The ceiling is plaster on metal lath; the ribs are for architectural effect rather than for strength. Finishing plans call for an elliptical recessed dome in the center of the ceiling, lighted indirectly. There will also be recessed ceiling lights for the general illumination of the Chamber.



## CONFERENCE CHAMBER

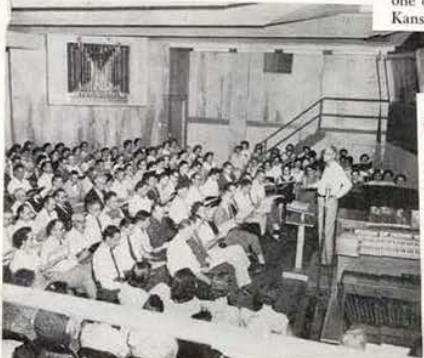


Architect's view of the completed General Conference Chamber. Behind the rostrum is a massed choir area and organ installation. Hanging from the ceiling above the rostrum are "clouds" to add acoustical quality to the rostrum area. The balcony fans out to right and left of the choir and surrounds the room. An antiphonal organ is in the rear balcony.

### The Conference Chamber

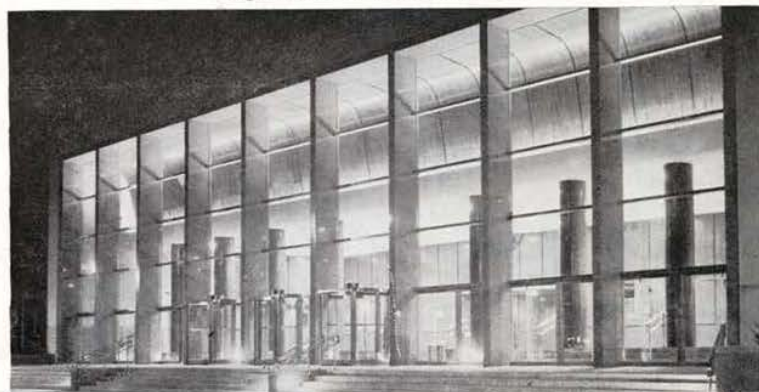
The largest room in the Auditorium is the General Conference Chamber. It is constructed for the spoken word, and seats approximately 6,000 people. Every person has an unobstructed view of the rostrum, since there are no supports or pillars of any kind in this room. There is one main floor with one balcony projecting out over it. The main floor is dish shaped, and is elevated as in theater seating. The balcony is supported on the cantilever principle.

When the Conference Chamber is completed, a \$100,000 organ installation will be in position. The main organ will be supplemented by an antiphonal organ in the rear balcony. The present seating facilities will be replaced with new upholstered theater seats. And the walls will be finished with a granite wainscoting topped by walnut striping on sound-absorbent materials.



The Music Room: a Messiah Choir rehearsal

Night scene: main entrance to Auditorium



The Dining Room: set for a Christmas banquet



Dining Room and Kitchen

At the south end of the lower auditorium is a kitchen and dining room. Six hundred people can be served at once in banquet form, and up to two thousand have been served in cafeteria style. This dining area is regularly catered by a women's group of the church called the Laurel Club. They serve several banquets to church and civic groups each month and prepare the food for General Conference delegates and visitors. The dining room has been recently modernized and has one of the best public address systems in the Kansas City vicinity.

### Other Important Rooms

Recently completed is the Music Room. Rehearsals for the Christmas broadcast of Handel's *Messiah* are held here, and the weekly radio programs are recorded in it. The Community Music Association also uses this room for symphony orchestra and band rehearsals. The Museum is another newly finished area of the Auditorium. Many items of historical interest are being collected for permanent preservation. Also, temporary art exhibits will be housed in the Museum.

A religious library of growing importance is housed on the fifth floor. The historical department has charge of it.

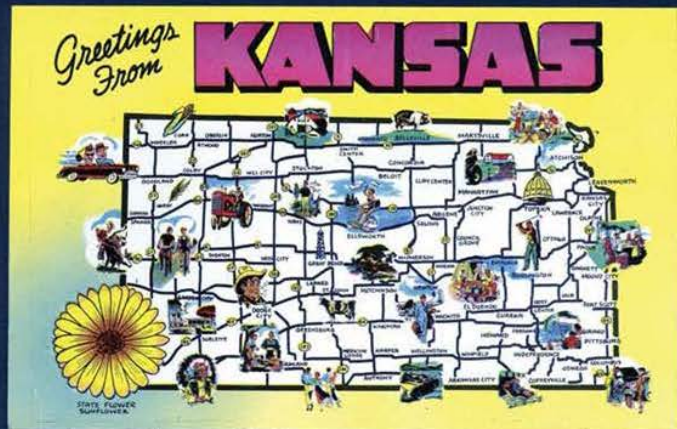
The Museum



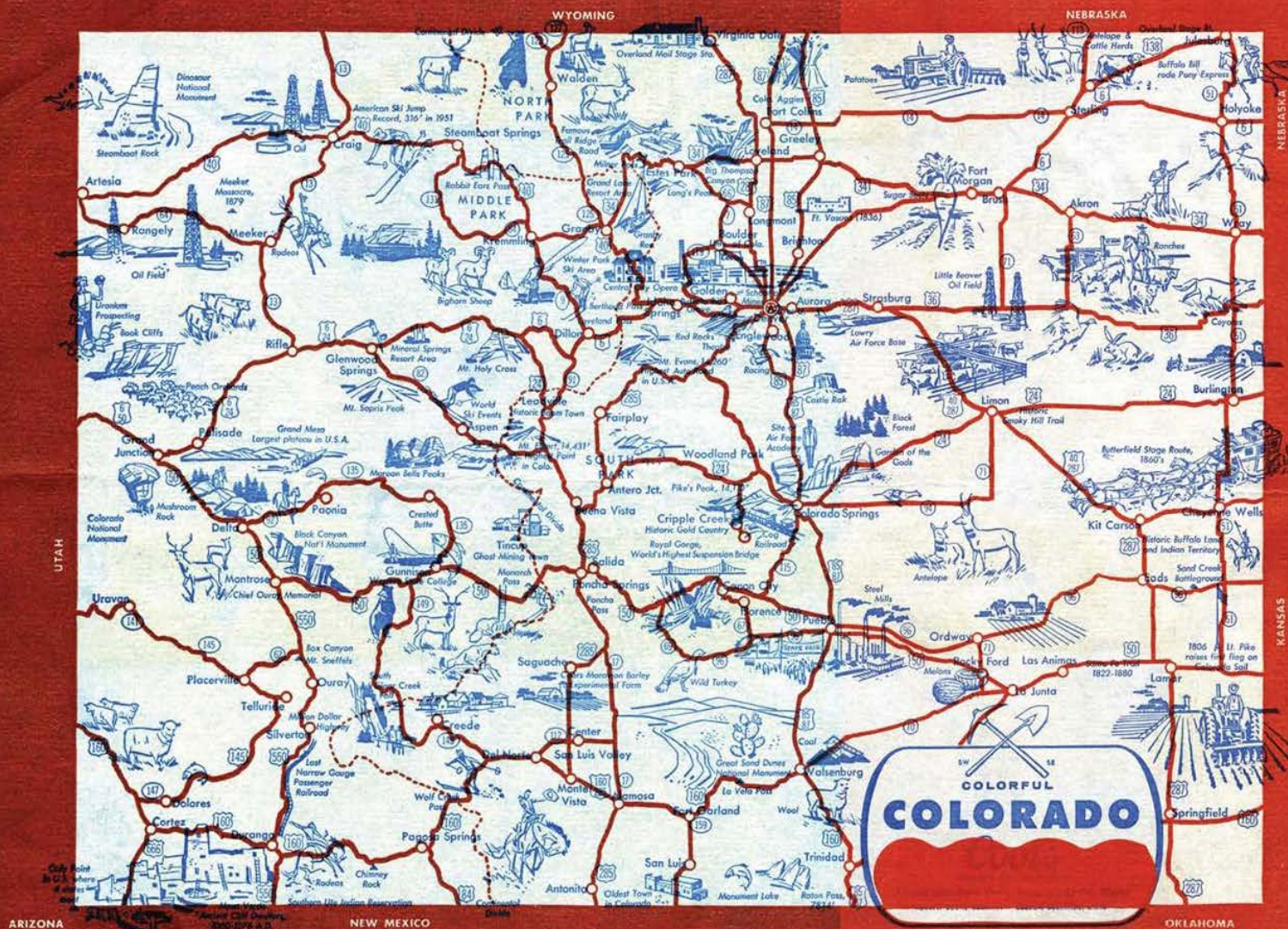




The famous Sod House of Colby, Kansas. Built and furnished like the thousands of rugged prairie homes used by the homesteaders throughout the plains region of North America. Walls two feet thick are plastered and whitewashed inside. Roof is covered with sod. Visited every year by thousands of tourists. Open from May until autumn.



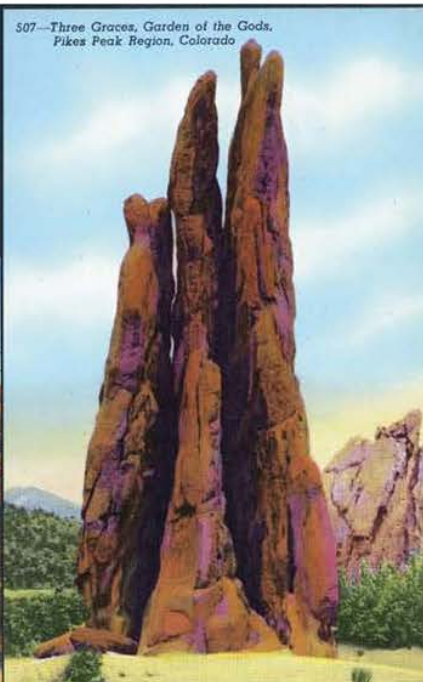
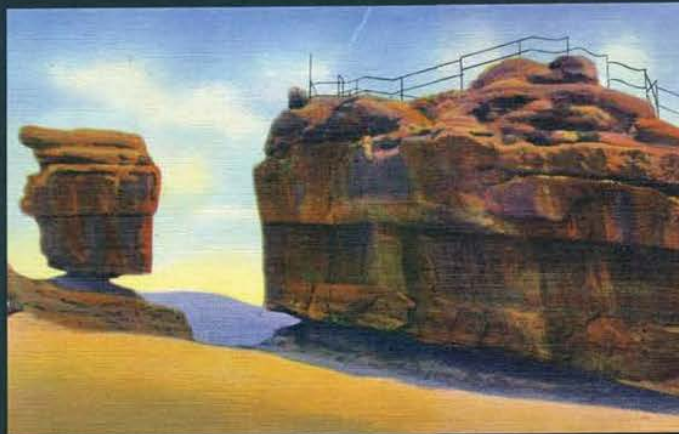






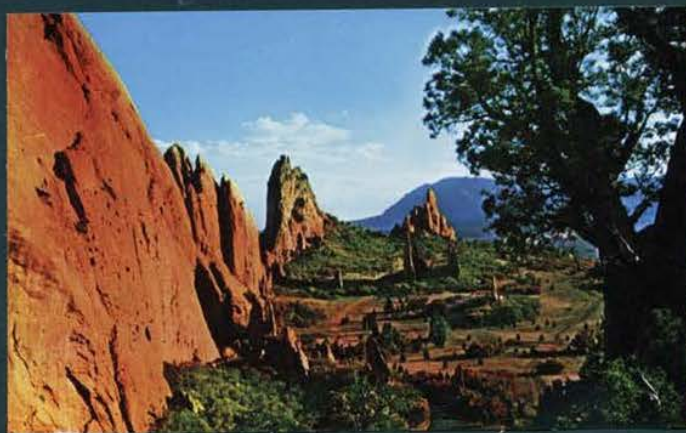


Balanced + Steamboat Rocks  
Garden of the Gods  
Colorado  
Pikes Peak Region

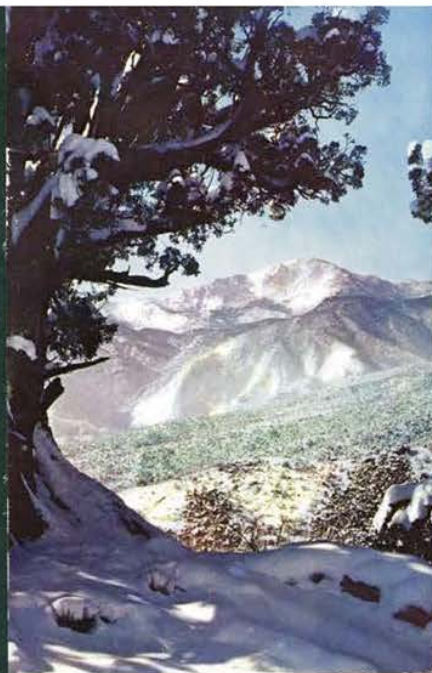
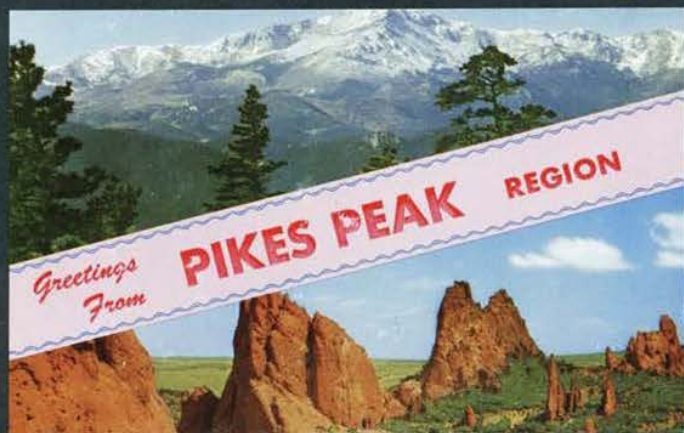


507—Three Graces, Garden of the Gods,  
Pikes Peak Region, Colorado

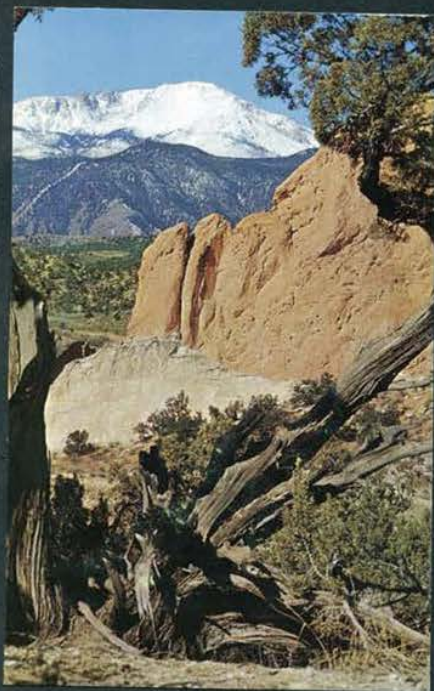
Garden of the Gods Colorado Springs Colorado







Pikes Peak  
in winter  
14,110 feet  
above sea  
level



Pikes Peak  
Colorado  
as seen  
looking  
through the  
gateway  
to the  
Garden  
of the  
Bods



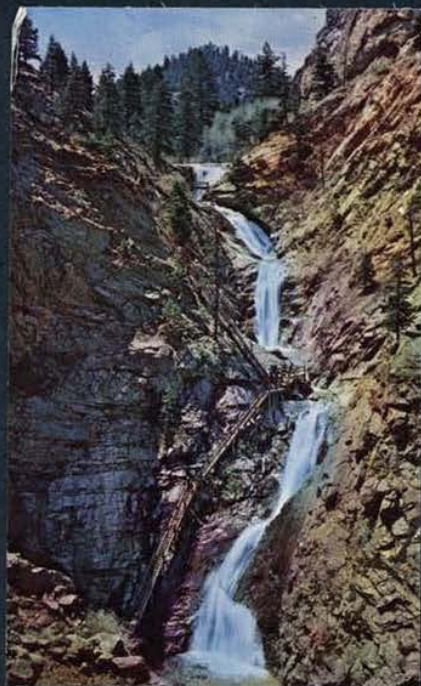
Pikes Peak ave. Colorado Springs  
Colorado.



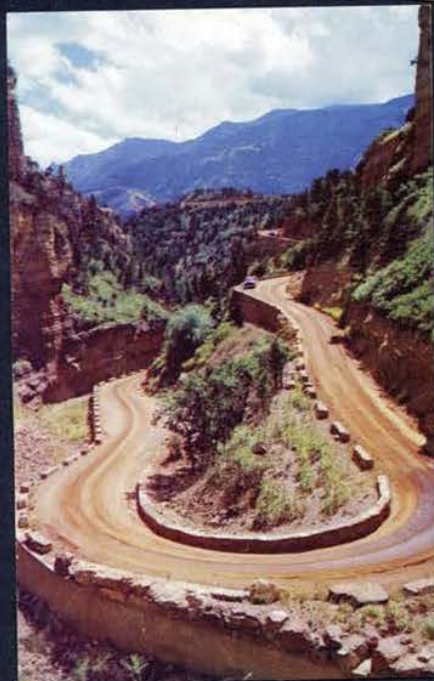
WELCOME SIGN IS ALWAYS OUT.  
Color Photo by Colo. Dept. of Highways



Colorado Springs, Colorado



Famous "Seven Falls"  
in South Cheyenne Canyon  
near Colorado Springs Colo.

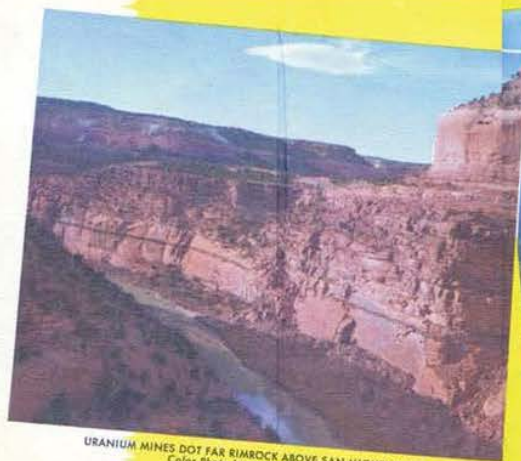


Temple Drive. One  
of the turns in the drive  
to the Cave of the Winds  
at Manitou Springs, Colorado

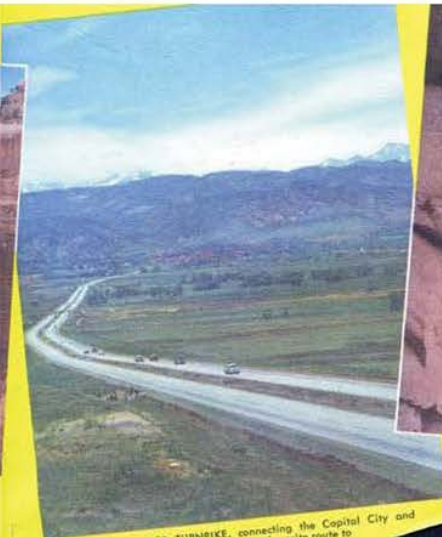


Will Rogers Memorial  
Shrine  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

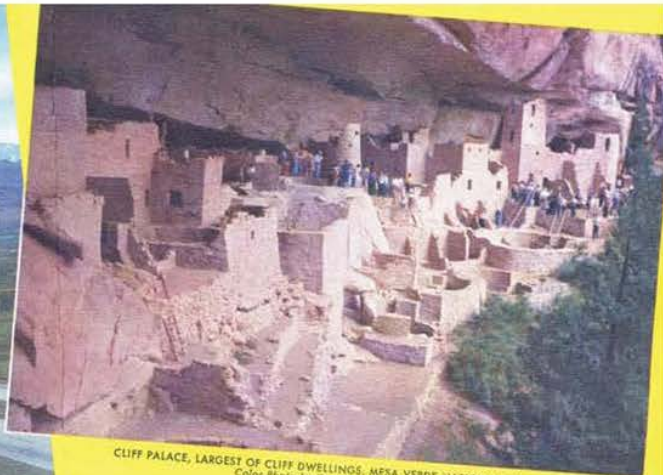




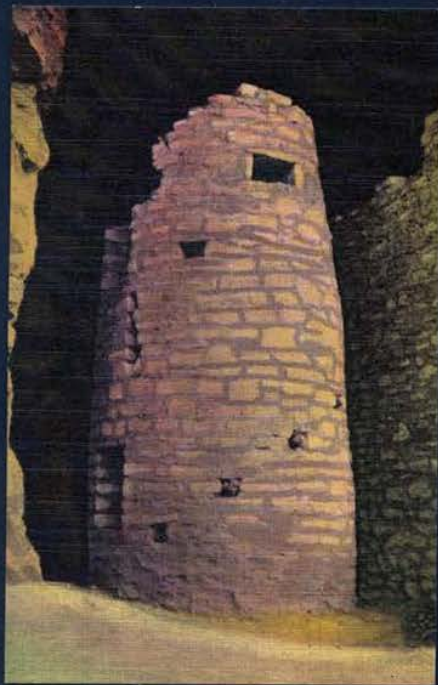
URANIUM MINES DOT FAR RIMROCK ABOVE SAN MIGUEL RIVER  
Color Photo by Forrest N. Yockey



THE DENVER-BOULDER TURNPIKE, connecting the Capital City and the site of the University of Colorado, is a favorite route to summer and winter playgrounds. Toll is 25 cents a car.  
Color Photo by John and Bobby Wheeler



CLIFF PALACE, LARGEST OF CLIFF DWELLINGS, MESA-VERDE NATIONAL PARK  
Color Photo by Forrest N. Yockey



Watch Tower  
in the  
Ancient  
ruins of the  
Manitou  
Cliff Dwellings

Manitou  
Springs  
Colorado



Speaker Chief House at  
Manitou Cliff Dwellings  
Manitou Springs, Colorado



# MANITOU CLIFF DWELLINGS "THE MYSTERY OF AMERICA"



Located in beautiful Phantom Cliff between the Garden of the Gods and Springs, on El Paso Boulevard is a geological preserve, the Manitou Cliff Dwellings, permanently preserving as an outdoor museum a collection of cliff dwellings dating from approximately the year 1019 A. D. and extending to the year 1300 A. D. Here are found the homes, towers and sacred places of a vanished aboriginal civilization.

Visitors may explore the ruin, roof

SEE CHIEF LITTLE DEER and his family of Tewa Indians in summer residence here at the Manitou Cliff Dwellings.



THE MANITOU  
CLIFF DWELLINGS  
The Mystery of America  
A SCENIC WONDERLAND  
EXPLORE ANCIENT RUINS  
Be sure to visit our unique  
curio shop in the Tewa House  
Admit One — At Time Sold  
Only

AUG 28 A -0.85 409  
Date Am't No.

The management reserves the right to designate where the vehicle of the holder of this ticket shall be parked.



THE MANITOU  
CLIFF DWELLINGS  
The Mystery of America  
A SCENIC WONDERLAND  
EXPLORE ANCIENT RUINS  
Be sure to visit our unique  
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Admit One — At Time Sold  
Only

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MANITOU  
**CLIFF DWELLINGS**  
"THE MYSTERY OF AMERICA"



*Visit Scenic Wonderland*  
**Explore Ancient Ruins**

Located in beautiful Phantom Cliff Canon (between the Garden of the Gods and Manitou Springs, on El Paso Boulevard) is a major archaeological preserve, the Manitou Cliff Dwellings — permanently preserving as an outdoor museum, a collection of Cliff Dwellings dating from approximately the year 1019 A. D. and extending to 1275 A. D. Here are found the homes, forts, kivas, towers and sacred places of a vanished prehistoric, aboriginal civilization.

Visitors may explore the ruin, room by room.

In addition, on display in the Famous Tewa House, bodies of the Cliff Dwellers, their pottery, weapons, burial urns, artifacts and the like may be seen.

Set in majestic splendor at the foot of Pikes Peak, The Manitou Cliff Dwellings offers the visitor incomparable scenery and a glimpse into the ageless past.

**The MANITOU CLIFF DWELLINGS**  
El Paso Blvd. at Old Man Trail Manitou Springs, Colorado

El Paso Blvd. is one block north of U. S. Hiway 24. (West Colorado Ave.) in Manitou Springs. Turn off at Villa Motel and Hiawatha Gardens or at the old Cog Wheel Engine. It is then only eight blocks to the ruins from our entrance gate.

**Be Sure to Visit Our Unique Curio Shop in the Tewa House**

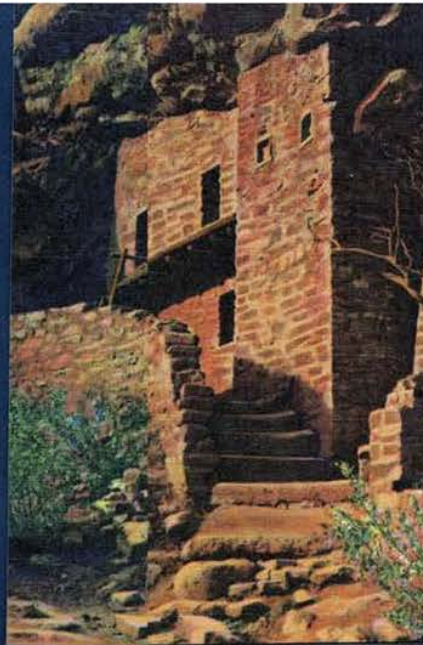




Indian Petroglyphs at Manitou  
Cliff Dwellings  
Manitou Springs, Colorado

2363 INDIAN SYMBOLS—Explaining the Markings Used by the Indians on their Handiwork such as Silver, Rugs, Pottery, etc.			
THUNDER	JACKED MARKS OF BIRD	SWASTIKA	GOOD LUCK
ARROW	PROTECTION ALL WAY	CROSSED ARROWS	FRIENDSHIP
ARROWHEAD	ALERTNESS	4 AGES	IMPACT, YOUTH, MIDDLE AND OLD AGE
CACTUS	SIGN OF THE DESERT	GILA MONSTER	SIGN OF THE DESERT
CACTUS FLOWER	COURTESHIP	HORSE	JOURNEY
SADDLE BAGS	JOURNEY	BIRD	CAREFREE, LIGHTHEARTED
SNAKE	DEFIANCE, WISDOM	THUNDERBIRD TRACK	RIGHT PROSPECTS
DEER TRACK	PLENTY EAT	BEAR TRACK	GOOD OMEN
RATTLESNAKE JAW	STRENGTH	SUN RAYS	CONSTANCY
HEADRESS	CEREMONIAL DANCE	BUTTERFLY	EVERLASTING LIFE
MAN	HUMAN LIFE	RAIN CLOUDS	GOOD PROSPECTS
LIGHTNING AND LIGHTNING ARROW	SWIFTHOOD	SWASTIKA WITH CIRCLE	4 CORNERS OF THE WORLD—LIFE IN CENTER
DAYS AND NIGHTS	TIME	MORNING STARS	EVILANCE
SUN SYMBOLS	HAPPINESS	RUNNING WATER	CONSTANT LIFE
RAINDROP RAIN	PLENTIFUL CROPS	HOGAN	PERMANENT HOME
TEPEE	TEMPORARY HOME	SKY BAND	LEADING TO HAPPINESS
MEDICINE MAN'S EYE	WISE—WATCHFUL	WARDING OFF EVIL SPIRITS	
PEACE		BIG MOUNTAIN	ABUNDANCE
LESSON	CAPTIVITY	FENCE	WARDING OFF EVIL SPIRITS
ENCLOSURE FOR CEREMONIAL DANCES		EAGLE FEATHERS	CHIEF
TRAILS CROSSING			

The designs on Indian work such as baskets, pottery, jewelry, etc. all have meanings, the significance of which has been handed down from generation to generation. They are used in their ceremonies and express many meanings to those who know their significance.



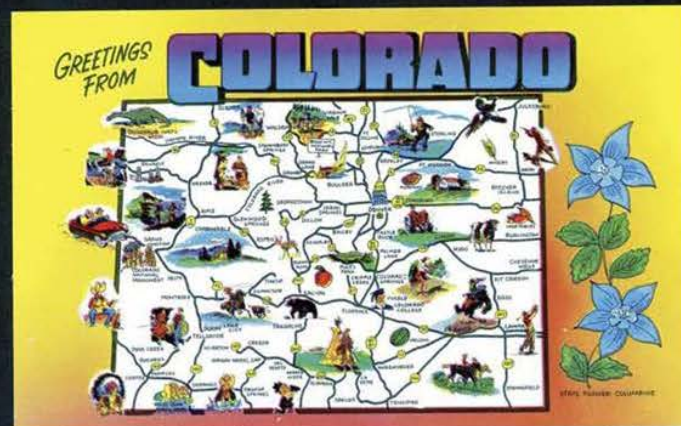
Balcony House  
Ruins at  
Manitou Cliff  
Dwellings  
Manitou Springs  
Colorado



Sacred Kiva  
Room where religious ceremonies  
were held by the cliff dwellers  
Manitou Springs, Colorado



The Rain  
Tower, in  
the ancient  
ruins of the  
manitou cliff  
Dwellings -  
Manitou Springs,  
Colorado.



Ancient Cliff dwellings  
in Phantom Cliff Canon  
Manitou, Colorado

(Many Guests Preserve This for Their Scrap Books or Record of Their Visit)

# TODAY'S Official Program The Royal Gorge Park

Canon City, Colorado

## WARNING!

It is dangerous and against the law to throw anything from Suspension Bridge. Speed limit on The Bridge is 10 miles per hour.

Speed limit on park roadway between U. S. Highway 50 and The Bridge is 25 Miles an hour. Both Bridge and Road are patrolled and limits are rigidly enforced for the safety of all guests.





*View  
at  
Bottom  
of the  
Royal  
Gorge  
with  
Suspend-  
ed  
Bridge  
1,052 ft  
above  
Arkansas  
River +  
D+P.R.R.  
Streamliner*



May 1, 1957

(Many Guests Preserve This for Their Scrap Books or Record of Their Visit)

# TODAY'S Official Program The Royal Gorge Park

Cañon City, Colorado

## WARNING!

It is dangerous and against the law to throw anything from Suspension Bridge.

Speed limit on The Bridge is 10 miles per hour.

Speed limit on park roadway between U. S. Highway 50 and The Bridge is 25 miles an hour. Both Bridge and Road are patrolled and limits are rigidly enforced for the safety of all guests.

## The Suspension Bridge (World's Highest)

Spans The Royal Gorge at its highest and most precipitous spot.

A year in building with replacement cost of over \$1,000,000.

Cables consist of 4,200 strands No. 9 galvanized wire, which if laid out would reach from here to a place in Atlantic Ocean beyond New York City.

Height from Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad main-line, 1,043 feet; from Arkansas River 1,055 feet.

Highest standard safety with perfect record of no accidents, no injuries, no deaths in 28 years of operation.

## The Incline Railway (World's Steepest)

Designed, built and serviced by Otis Elevator Co., on same scale as skyscraper elevators although operation is much slower. (Speed 2½ miles per hour)

Runs from Inspiration Point at right of north approach to Suspension Bridge to bottom of Royal Gorge and famous Hanging Bridge (engineering and scenic marvel) which suspends a standard gauge railroad over the boiling waters of the Arkansas River.

Weight of cars loaded 9,000 pounds.

Strength of Cables, 112,000 pounds.

Strength of emergency cable twice that of operating cables.

Operation of brakes and safety devices completely automatic, rendering an entirely safe and efficient operation.

## Schedule of Prices

(There has never been any increase in the price of admission to Royal Gorge Park)

**ENTRANCE FEE** is paid at main gate to the park. Includes round trip on the Bridge, access to all of the park facilities such as the Angel Walk, Point Sublime, etc., etc.; adults 90c, children under 12, 50c; children under 7, free.

**INCLINE RAILWAY TICKETS** Adults—\$1.20; Children—50c (under 12); Children Free (under 7)

**COMBINATION TICKET** —Save 25c, if you wish, on combined adult admission to the Royal Gorge Park, the World's Highest Bridge and round trip on the Incline Railway. These combination tickets are on sale at main gate entrance only, and must be purchased on entering the Park to effect the saving.

**FREE:** All children under 7 and unlimited parking privileges on the Bridge and anywhere in the Park area.

## "Old Indian" Trading Post

The center of everything and a good place to headquarter. Genuine Navajo and Chimayo blankets, pottery and jewelry, full line of official Royal Gorge souvenirs and postal cards at controlled prices actually lower than where high rents prevail. Pop, ice cream, candy bars, complete film stock and Kodaks.



## The Angels' Trail (new in 1952)

Sensational walk-way overlooking the steepest point of The Royal Gorge. Enter through Old Indian Trading Post. Absolutely no charge to Park guests.

## Cliff Terrace Cafe

Across the Bridge to left. Hamburgers to Sirloins all personally prepared by Josef Daschner, famous chef de cuisine, and at very moderate prices. Southern Barbeque.

## Point Sublime

At end of circle drive on opposite side of Bridge. Most sensational of all views of both Royal Gorge and Pikes Peak. Long range telescopes available. Take plenty of film.

## Inspiration Point

Opposite Trading Post as you enter Park. Overlooks Incline Railway and affords glimpse of Hanging Bridge 1,550 feet below.

## Cactus House

At entrance to Incline Railway—native flowering Cactus and wondrous Rock Specimens. We ship them for you!

## "Little Papoose" Trading Post

At bottom of Incline Railway, an off-spring of the main post and presided over by Arlene Kragh, who has popular film, etc.

## United States Post Office "Royal Gorge, Colo."

In Trading Post Building. All mail bears "Royal Gorge" postmark and is sent down Incline Railway by bonded postal clerks to Hanging Bridge where it goes aboard fast mail trains of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad to destination. Shortest and steepest U. S. Mail Route in America.

## Western Union and Long Distance

Complete telephone and telegraph service to entire "free" world available in Trading Post. All telegrams, whether souvenir, greeting or strictly business show origin as "World's Highest Bridge at Royal Gorge, Colorado." Long distance telephone booth on front porch of Trading Post.

## Miniature Railway

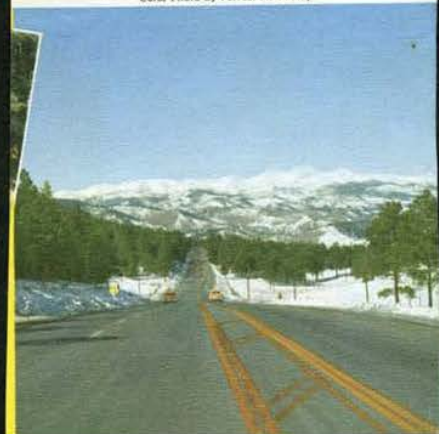
Depot opposite Trading Post. One-mile trip for 25c. (Children, 15 cents)

## Comfort Stations

Modern and well maintained, are opposite Trading Post.

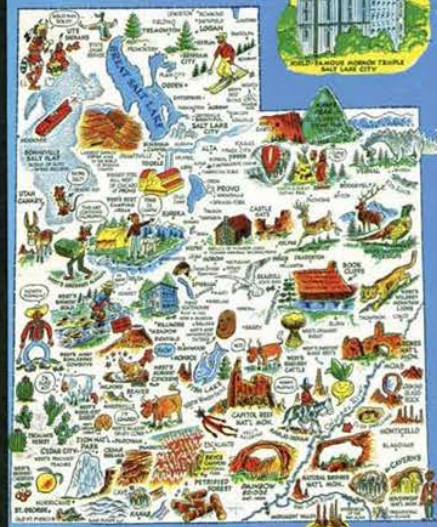


ALL-WEATHER ROADS ARE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR  
OVER 21 PASSES — U.S. 40 WEST OF DENVER  
Color Photo by Forrest N. Yockey

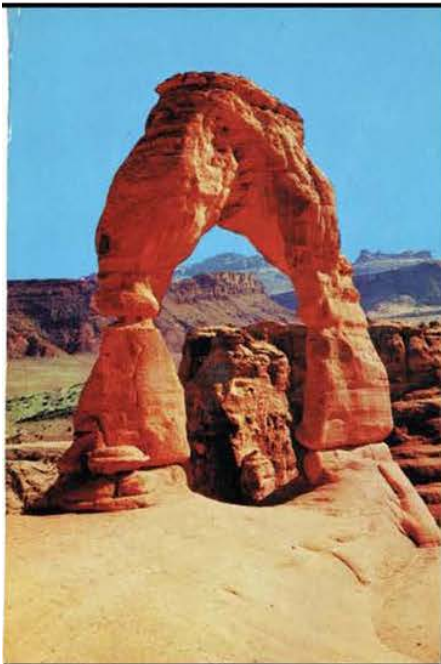


GREETINGS FROM

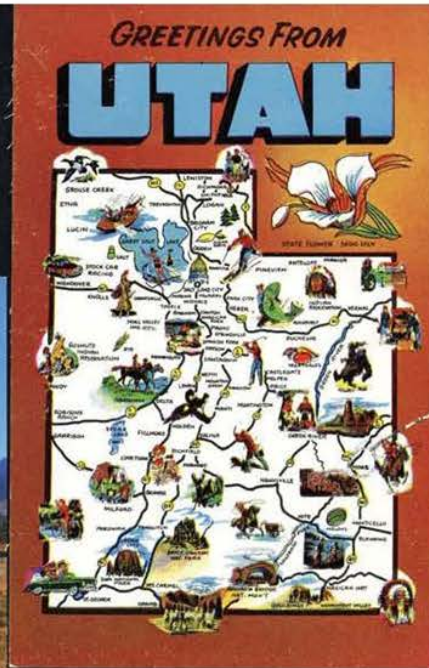
UTAH





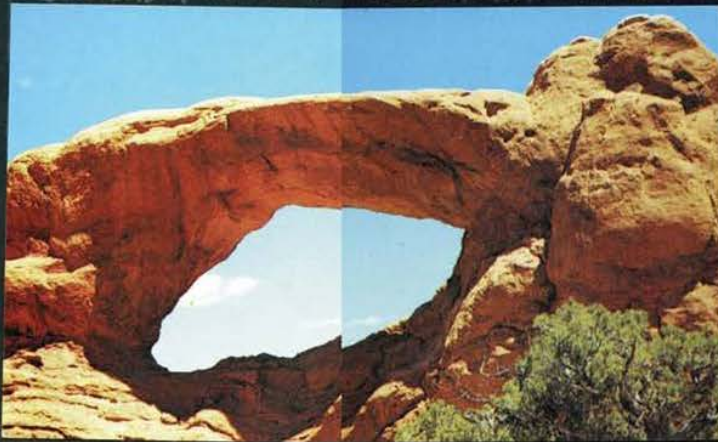


Uranium Reduction Corp.,  
Moab, Utah. mill was  
erected at a cost of \$10,000,000. to  
process uranium ore mined  
in Moab area. mill opened  
for operation 1 Oct. 1956



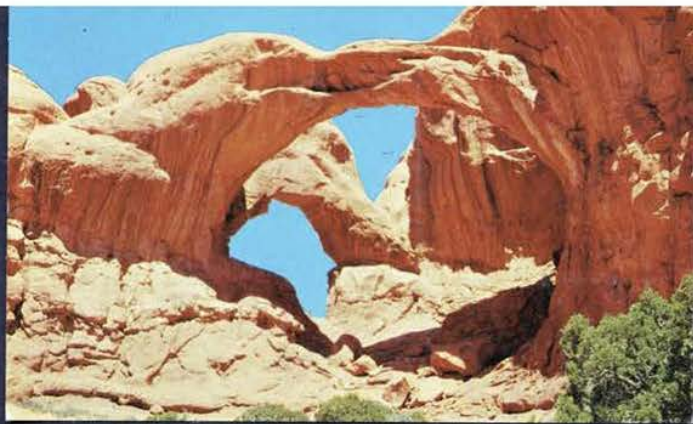
Delicate Arch, Arches  
National Monument Utah  
The impressiveness of  
Delicate Arch in its un-  
surpassed setting of  
precipitous cliffs and  
massive "slickrock" sand-  
stone domes, with the gorge of  
Colorado River beyond and the  
snowcapped peaks of the La  
Sal Mts. in distance, make  
this the most inspiring  
features. The entry to  
these wind & weather  
eroded formations is  
12 miles North of Moab, Utah

South Window, Arches National Monument, Utah

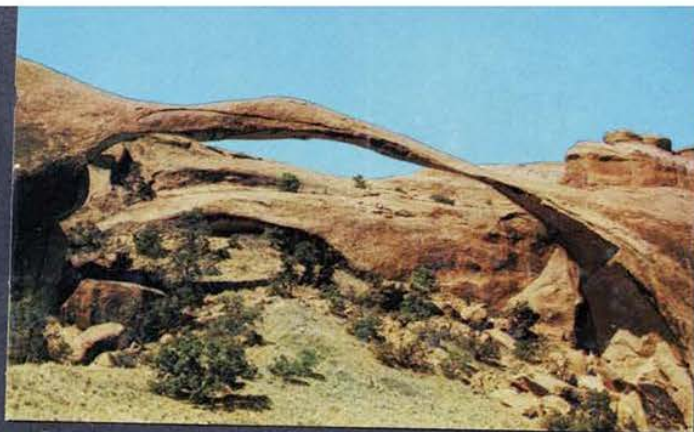


South Window, Arches -  
formation is located in  
Windows section of Arches  
National Monument  
9 miles East of H, S. 160 on  
Utah State Highway 93.  
The window is 65 feet  
high + 130 ft. long. It  
is easily accessible from  
a short foot trail. Note  
the "slickrock" sandstone  
dome in foreground, which  
characterizes the area. There are  
88 such openings in Monument

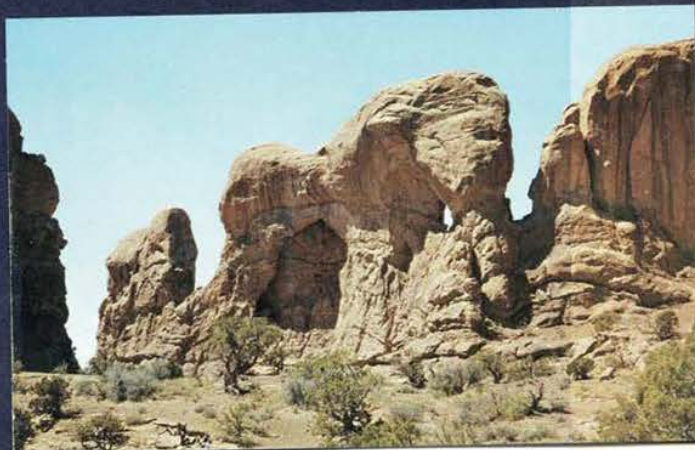




Double Arch - National Monument  
Utah. Known to natives of area as the  
"jughandles", one of most accessible and  
exciting features of Windows section. The  
larger arch extends 165 feet from reef to  
base + towers 156 above debris below. The  
smaller would probably shelter a three  
or four story building. Through it the  
observer sees a panorama of pink cliffs.



Landscape Arch, Arches National Monument  
Utah. The 291-foot span is believed to be longer  
in America. It rises 118 feet above canyon  
floor in rugged + picturesque Devils  
Garden section of monument. Its slender  
ribbon of banded black and salmon  
stone is only a few feet thick at its narrow  
est point, a memorable example of wind  
and weather erosion.



Parade of Elephants,  
Arches National  
Monument, Utah





30 August  
1957

a Roadside restaurant  
and curio shop has  
been built in front of  
geyser so you have  
to pay to see it.

Utah's  
Geyser - on  
roadside near  
Greenville  
Utah  
erupts every  
20 minutes  
when we were  
there it erupted,  
went down to  
nothing and back  
up again 4 times  
the most it ever did  
in one showing.



Aug. 31 - 1957

Visited Ruth Sterling Hughes  
+ Rube Gardner, Spanish  
Fork Utah.

Slept at Colin's + Anona's  
Panguitch - Utah - Aug 30-31-

Sept 1- 2- Baby Brenda  
Blissida 1 Sept - all of us  
went after meeting to Spanish  
Fork - Visited Rex's Uncle  
Senator Henry Gardner's daughters  
Lenore Gull, Dean Johnson  
+ Bessie Hale -

Sept 2, all returned S.F. to  
visit Edna Brockbank  
Rex's Uncle John Hanson +  
Cousin Arch Andreas  
Rex + I returned to S.F. to  
visit Wendell Francis,  
Lizzie Francis +  
Arch Francis at Lake  
Shore - children of  
Rex's Aunt Anne.  
Slept at Rex's cousin's

Kila Knudson, Salt Lake City Sept 3, 1957  
(Moyle)

Slept at Mother's in Ogden Sept 4-5-

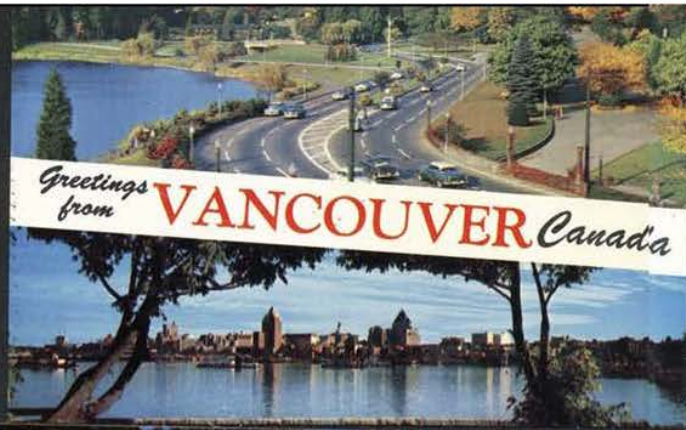
" " Rest Well Motel, Reno Nevada

6 Sept - Len Sterling, wife + mother  
(Rex's sister Jennie) came to motel to visit.



A beautiful specimen of  
Copper ore which is found in  
abundance in Yerington, Nevada.  
This ore is processed at the  
Anaconda plant at Weed Heights.  
Said to be the most modern in  
the United States.





Top -  
Entrance to  
Stanley Park -  
Bottom -  
Vancouver  
Skyline from  
Stanley Park -



Totem Poles in Stanley  
Park - Vancouver, B.C.  
Fantastic Indian  
carvings on every  
Pole, each with its  
own weird and  
enchanting tale, and  
each figure, animal  
and head depicts some  
phase of life or religious  
belief of the early Indians

1957 left to right:  
Ida "Gank" Yarrington, Dixie Gardner Lott, Doyle LaVar Lott, Rea Gardner





Allen and Win Gardner Family in 1957



back (l to r): Allen, Win, Alaine  
front (l to r): Derry, Sonna, Valynn, Derry

1957 - Vere Gardner



Back: Dixie Gardner Lott, Ida Yarrington, Faith Gardner Stowers, Hal Gardner  
Front: Cheryl and Robert Stowers Year: 1957



Front:  
Dixie Gardner Lott, Ida Yarrington, Faith Gardner Stowers, Pansy May Yarrington Gardner  
Back: Robert and Cheryl Stowers Year: 1957



Faith Gardner Stowers and children, Robert and Cheryl  
Year: 1957



Allen and Win Gardner Family in 1957



left to right: Allen, Win, Alaine,  
Sonna, Derry, Adreon, Valynn

Allen and Win Gardner Family in 1957



Back (l to r) : Alaine, Win, Allen  
Front (l to r): Alaine, Sonna, Valynn, Derry, Adreon

Allen and Win Gardner Family in 1957



back (l to r): Alaine, Allen, Win  
front (l to r): Valynn, Sonna, Adreon, Derry





Entrance to Lions Gate Bridge  
Vancouver B.C. (Canada)  
The largest suspension bridge  
in British Empire. 4,977 ft long.  
suspended section is 2,778 ft. long.  
Towers is 380 ft. Completed 1939.  
Cost 6 million dollars. 20,000 cars per day.



Salmon Fishing Fleet, New Westminster  
B.C. a multimillion industry processing salmon



Empire Stadium  
Completed 1954. 25,000 seats  
10,000 under cover. 10,000 standing  
room facilities. Ample room to  
expand by completing the oval.



Pattullo Bridge - spans the  
Fraser River at New Westminster B.C.,  
chief highway link between lush Fraser  
Valley and the Pacific Coast.





Caledonian Games, Vancouver,  
B. C. (Canada) Inspection  
of a Scottish Highland Regiment.  
Scottish games, as tossing the caber,  
tug-of-war & Scottish reels are  
perpetuated.



Hotel Vancouver  
Vancouver, B. C.  
21 stories high  
365 feet in height  
& contains 600 rooms  
Owned jointly  
by C. P. & C. M.  
Railways.





# CRATER LAKE

NATIONAL PARK

Oregon



# CRATER LAKE

## NATIONAL PARK

Crater Lake, now a peaceful, inspiring scene in which to enjoy wonders created by both violent and gentle moods of Nature, is the climax of a remarkable volcanic story.

A few thousand years ago there stood a great volcano, mighty Mount Mazama, where the lake now lies. Early Indians were terrified by the volcano's violence, but, today, the terror is gone. After a tremendous discharge of ash and lava, thousands of feet of the mountaintop collapsed, producing a great crater. This crater now holds an unbelievably blue body of water. It is the central feature of the 160,290-acre Crater Lake National Park, which is on the crest of the Cascade Range in southern Oregon.

A major charm of Crater Lake is that the whole lake and its setting can be taken in by the eye at one time. Yet its size is impressive. The lake is about 20 square miles in area, 6 miles wide, and has 20 miles of shoreline. Measuring 1,996 feet in depth, it is the second deepest in North America and seventh deepest known in the world.

The surrounding cliffs rise as much as 2,000 feet to the uneven crater rim which averages about 7,000 feet in elevation.

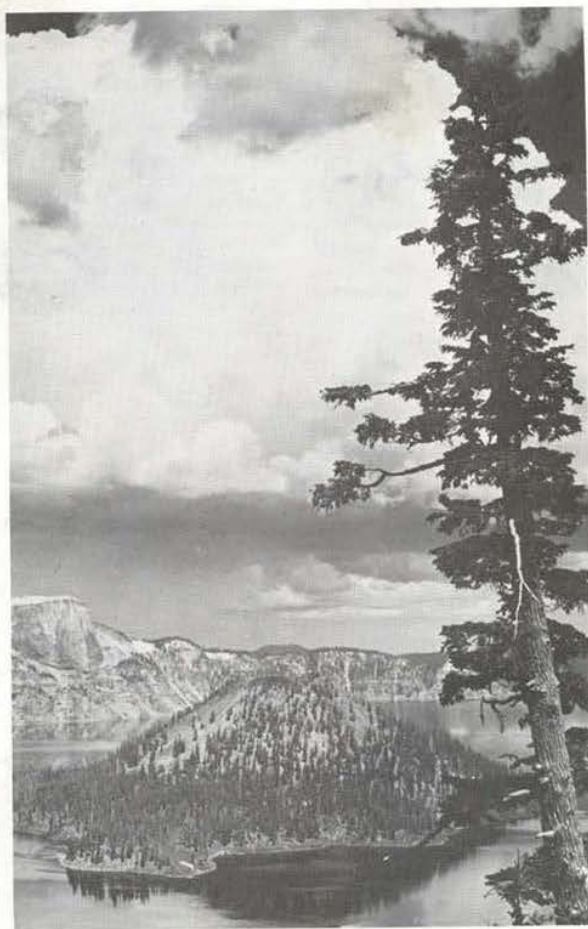
### *Discovery and History*

History says that the Klamath Indians knew of, but seldom visited, Crater Lake before its discovery by white men. The Indians regarded the lake and the mountain as the battleground of the gods. The lake was discovered on June 12, 1853, by John Wesley Hillman, a young prospector leading a party in search of a rumored "Lost Cabin Mine." Having failed in their efforts, Hillman and his party returned to Jacksonville, a mining camp in the Rogue River Valley, and reported their discovery which they had named Deep Blue Lake.

On October 21, 1862, Chauncey Nye, leading a party of prospectors from eastern Oregon to Jacksonville, happened upon the lake. Thinking that they had made a discovery, they

*The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.*



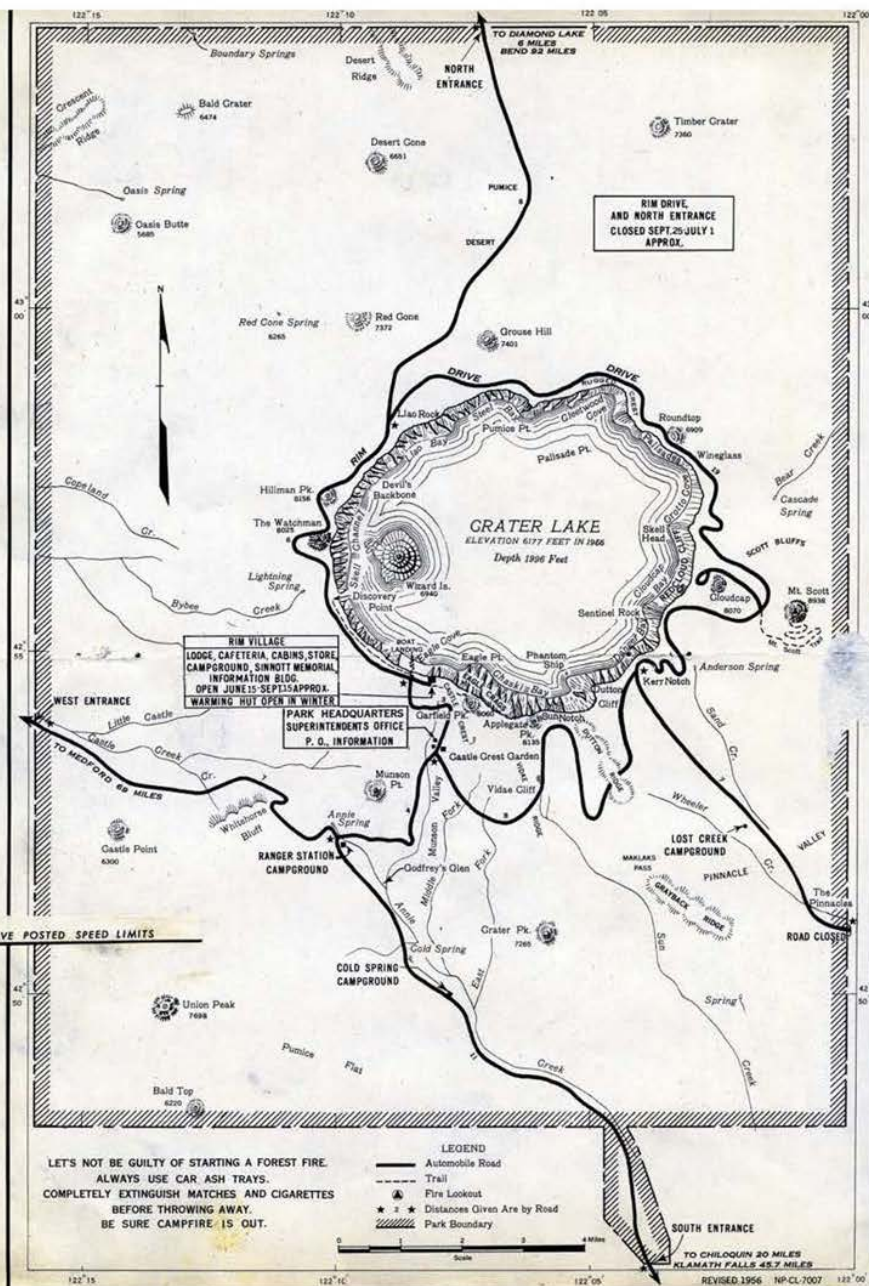


*Wizard Island. Llao Rock in the background.*



*Phantom Ship. Applegate and Garfield Peaks are reflected in Crater Lake.*





Two trails from the Rim Village to park headquarters are maintained for skiers in winter. Professional ski meets are discouraged and amateur sports encouraged.

There are no overnight accommodations in the park from about September 15 to June 15, but warming-room facilities are provided at Rim Village.

The west and south entrance roads to the Rim Village area are open to motor travel. You should be well supplied with gasoline and oil, as they are not available in the park in winter. Tire chains, tow rope, and shovel are necessary accessories.

Rangers are on duty to render service all year.



## Camping and Accommodations

Rim Village, which is 7,100 feet above sea level and 900 feet above the lake, includes the lodge, sleeping cabins, cafeteria, store, campground, picnic ground, community house, Information Building, and Sinnott Memorial. The lake is accessible by trail from Rim Village.

**CAMPGROUNDS.** There are four free campgrounds within the park which are open from about July 1 to September 30. Rim Campground, in Rim Village, is equipped with stoves and water and sanitary conveniences, including hot and cold showers and laundry trays. This campground is close to all Rim Village facilities and services. One section is set aside for picnickers. Naturalists conduct evening campfire programs in the community house on the edge of the campground.

Two campgrounds are located along entrance roads: Cold Springs, 7 miles inside the south entrance; and Annie Spring near the junction of the south and west entrance roads. A third, Lost Creek, is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles inside the east boundary.

Camping is limited to 30 days.

**LODGE AND CABIN FACILITIES.** The Crater Lake National Park Co. offers accommodations from about June 15 to September 15. Information regarding rates may be secured from that company by writing them at P. O. Box 968, Spokane, Wash., in the winter and at Crater Lake, Oreg., in the summer. The sleeping facilities include single and double rooms

at the lodge and sleeping cabins. It is imperative that reservations be made well in advance and be accompanied by a deposit and a request for confirmation of availability. There are dining-room facilities in the lodge, and a cafeteria is near the campground and cabins. The cafeteria is open from 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

## Miscellaneous Services

**LAUNCHES AND ROWBOATS.** A number of trips are made daily, during the summer, by launch from the boatlanding at the foot of the lake trail to Wizard Island. Private boats are not permitted on the lake, but rowboats may be hired at the boatlanding.

One of the popular attractions is the  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -hour launch trip around the lake, leaving the boatlanding at 9 o'clock each morning during the boating season. Boating services are provided by the Crater Lake National Park Co.

**OTHER SERVICES.** The post office and long-distance telephone and telegraph services are located in the administration building at park headquarters. The post office address is

Crater Lake, Oreg. Guests of Crater Lake National Park Co. should have mail addressed in care of Crater Lake Lodge to insure prompt delivery.

A gasoline station is maintained during summer on the highway near park headquarters. No storage or repair facilities, however, are available within the park. In case of accident or mechanical failure, towing service must be obtained from outside the park.

Time and place of church services are posted in the lodge, information building, and cafeteria.

## Administration

Crater Lake National Park is administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. A superintendent is in immediate charge of the park, with offices in the administrative center, 3 miles from Rim Village. Communications regarding the park should be addressed to the Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, Crater Lake, Oreg., during the summer, and to Box 672, Medford, Oreg., from October to June.

### PARK RANGERS AND NATURALISTS

Park rangers are the protective force of the park. They are on duty to enforce park regulations, and to help and advise you. Consult them if you are in any difficulty.

Park naturalists are here to help you understand the park. They, too, welcome your observations and your inquiries.

## How to Get to the Park

**By COMMON CARRIER.** The Southern Pacific Railroad, several airlines, and motorcoach lines serve Medford, Klamath Falls, and Grants Pass, Oreg. Pacific Trailways buses, operating on daily schedules through the park, connect with points north and south from about June 15 to September 15.

**By AUTOMOBILE.** Paved State highways connect with the highway system of the park at all entrances. State Route 62 to the west entrance of the park connects, through Medford, with U. S. 101, 199, and 99. It also connects U. S. 97 with the park highway system at the south entrance. Connection with U. S. 97 is also made by State Routes 230 and 209 to the north entrance. The roads through the west and south entrances to the rim are maintained as all-year roads. The north and east entrance roads and Rim Drive are closed approximately September 25 to July 1 depending on snow conditions.



SIMPLE SIMON SEEK A PIEMAN WHILE GOING TO



HOWARD  
Johnson's

### Strictly From Hunger . . .

. . . hunger for an old-fashioned treat that will please your palate, perk up your spirits and take you back—back—back to 'The Good Old Days', enjoy Howard Johnson's celebrated Apple Pie a la Mode. Even now we can picture you savoring that first bite . . . combining the delectable flavors of succulent slices of winey-tart, free-ripened apples . . . of the spices with their sweet-sour overtones . . . of the candied crust—so light, so flaky yet with delightfully 'chewey' quality to it . . . of that crowning touch of full-bodied, satin-smooth Ice Cream—Howard Johnson's, of course! Yes, we can envision your enjoying this memorable masterpiece to the last tasty crumb, and sighing aloud "Man, oh, man! that's one of the greatest dishes this side of Heaven!" It should be. It's Apple Pie a la Mode at ICE CREAM SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS • LANDMARK FOR HUNGRY AMERICANS

SHOULD

HEAD NOW

THE FAIR

DECLARE

HEAD FOR A JOHNSON STAND - 'TIS BEST, HE WOULD